C o n f i d e n t i a l

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Executive Committee No. 46
February 1958

M I N U T E S
of the
MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
of the
WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

London, February 10-14, 1958

C O N T E N T S

	page
Attendance	1
Minutes	2
Report of the General Secretary	2
Moscow Patriarchate	7
Replies to charges coming from Eastern Europe and China	7
Joint Committee W.C.C. and I.M.C. (Integration)	8
Religious Liberty	11
The Third Assembly	14
Report of the Division of Studies	17
Report of the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees	18
Report of the Division of Ecumenical Action	20
C.C.I.A.	21
Department of Information	23
Report on the New York Office	23
Applications for membership	24
Themes for the Central Committee Meeting	25
Future Meetings	25
Report of the Staffing Committee	27
Place of Dr.John Mackay on the Central Committee	29
Programme and Finance Committee	30
Finance	33
Headquarters	41
Closing Actions	42

Appendices

I Proposals concerning the Third Assembly

II Report of the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees

III Response to the Minute of the Administrative Committee meeting of Oct.8 and 9 with regard to the Situation in the Middle East

IV Report of the Department of Information

V Report of the New York Office

VI Future relations of the N.C.C.C. and the U.S.Conference for the World Council of Churches

Confidential

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WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

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London, February 10-14, 1958

1. Opening

The meeting of the Committee was called to order by the Chairman on Monday evening, February 10, 1958. Bishop Bell led in the opening service of worship.

2. Attendance

The following attended the meeting:

Honorary President: Bishop G.K.A. Bell

Presidents: Dr.John Baillie
Bishop Sante Uberto Barbieri
Bishop Otto Dibelius

Chairman: Dr.Franklin Clark Fry

Vice-Chairman: Dr.Ernest A.Payne

Members: Dr.Eugene C. Blake
Dr.Kathleen Bliss
Rev. Peter K.Dagadu
Prof. J.L.Hromadka — Dr M. Niemöller
Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam
Dean Liston Pope

Guest: Rev.Kenneth Slack, General Secretary of British Council of Churches

Consultants: Sir Kenneth Grubb
Metropolitan James of Melita

Staff: Dr.W.A. Visser 't Hooft, General Secretary
Dr.R.S. Bilheimer)
Dr.L.E. Cooke) Associate
Rev. F.House) General Secretaries
Dr.O.F. Nolde)
Rev.Paul Abrecht
Dr.Roswell P,Barnes
Dr.Keith Bridston
Dr.Edgar Chandler
Dr.Norman Goodall
Dr.H.H.Harms
Mr.F.Northam
Rev.Philip Potter
Miss R.Riggleman
Dr.H.Schomer

The General Secretary read apologies from the following members who were not able to attend the meeting: Metropolitan James of Philadelphia, Bishop Lakdasa de Mel, Mr. Rajaiah D.Paul, Archbishop Brilioth and Archbishop Michael. The General Secretary noted that Dr.Roswell P.Barnes, the new Executive Secretary in the U.S., was present for the first time as a W.C.C. staff member.

3. Minutes

The minutes of the last meeting were approved.

4. Report of the General Secretary

Dr.Visser 't Hooft said that much had happened in the affairs of the World Council since the Central Committee in New Haven and it was useful to make a survey of the situation in the different regions, as follows:

a) North America

One of the important events in the U.S.A. last year was the Oberlin Conference on Faith and Order. This was an ecumenical Faith and Order conference but also specifically an American conference. The conference had been extremely well prepared and theologically it was on a very high level, especially in the way it considered the different approaches to unity. It was also one of the first conferences to take seriously the non-theological factors in church disunity. This meeting was to be followed up by a programme worked out with the cooperation of N.C.C.C. and U.S.Conference for Member Churches. This was the first time the N.C.C.C. (U.S.A.) had really functioned in the field of Faith and Order.

b) Asia

The official report of the Prapat Conference was now available. The staff and officers of the East Asian Christian Council had held their first meeting in Calcutta in September and in July 1958 there would be a meeting of the ad interim committee. It had been suggested that the General Secretary should attend this meeting but a final decision on the advisability of this had not yet been reached.

c) Africa

The General Secretary noted that the churches in Africa had not previously played much role in the W.C.C. but the situation was changing very rapidly. This was due to a number of factors. There was first of all the tremendous pace of social, economic, political and cultural development in areas like West Africa. The W.C.C. study on Rapid Social Change was very relevant in this situation. It was clear that the R.S.C. programme should be extended to all countries in Africa.

The rapid political development in Africa is not being accompanied by the similarly rapid development in church autonomy. There was a danger in the churches not linking up with the political and social situation. There was a

further danger in losing young people who do not get the necessary help from the churches in facing the social and political situation. The All-Africa Conference in Ibadan has helped to indicate new possibilities for the thinking and action of the churches. This conference had been preceded by a consultation organised by the Department on Cooperation of Men and Women on the role of women in Africa which has also been of great value. From these meetings it was evident that the African churches were developing leadership in these fields.

The World Council situation in Africa was stronger than might be supposed from the small list of African member churches. Many African Christians were actually members of the World Council through their sponsoring missions in Europe and America and one of the encouraging results of the recent meetings in Africa was the evident interest of African church leaders in learning more about the World Council of Churches.

The General Secretary concluded that it was his impression that we need to give far more attention to our programme in Africa and he noted that in this connection much would depend on our relation to the Continuation Committee which had been set up following the Ibadan Conference. This committee had not yet held its first meeting and therefore it was not yet clear how it would actually function; in this respect we had a very different situation from that following the Prapat Conference in East Asia.

d) Europe

The General Secretary reported on the recent meeting of European church leaders in Berlin organized by Bishop Dibelius who had called the meeting as one of the European presidents of the World Council of Churches in order to follow up the suggestion made during the Central Committee at New Haven that there be more cooperation between the European churches. The result of the Berlin meeting was that the World Council was being asked to help in a new initiative for a meeting of European churches. The big problem was the relation of East European churches to this effort. This relationship had not yet been clarified but it was necessary to have these churches included in any plans which would be developed.

It was noted that the project of these meetings was not to set up a full fledged Council of European Churches, but to develop some more or less regular form of liaison or relation between these churches.

e) Eastern Europe

The General Secretary pointed out that it was difficult to generalize about the situation in Eastern Europe. Some of the churches in these countries gave evidence of a very strong attachment to the ecumenical movement, but the situation in other countries such as Hungary and East Germany had deteriorated since last summer. The church leaders from East Germany had not received permission to attend the German-Nordic Convent (which was to have held its meeting in Norway) and this meeting had therefore been

cancelled. The East German delegate had also failed to receive an exit visa to attend the conference in Ghana in the grounds that missionary work was interference in the work of other countries. The General Secretary reported that Bishop Bell had called attention in the British House of Lords to the East German situation. Perhaps it was time the W.C.C. reviewed the East German situation.

On the situation in Hungary the General Secretary reported that although the delegates from Hungary to the Central Committee last summer had given their full consent as delegates to the action taken by the Central Committee, we had received after the meeting a letter of protest from Hungary signed by one of those who had been a delegate. The World Council has not replied to the letter of protest because in our opinion it does not represent the mind of the Hungarian church people.

Should we make clear our opinion on the Hungarian situation? Serious accusations have been made against the W.C.C. by persons like the former Bishop Péter and in the book by Mr.Kadar. Some of these charges had also appeared in a leading Christian periodical in China. We had to ask whether we were going to let people continue to say these nonsensical things about the World Council. It is also clear that we must continue to maintain relationship with these churches. Finally the General Secretary noted that forced changes had been made in the leadership of the Lutheran Church in Hungary. All this creates serious problems of relationships. On the positive side he noted the extraordinarily favourable response to the World Council's appeal for the help to the Hungarian churches.

f) Race Questions

The General Secretary reported that letters had been written to the churches in the U.S.A. and South Africa regarding their views on the present racial situation in their countries. Very interesting documentation and statements had been received in reply clarifying the position of these churches.

g) Greece and the Ecumenical Patriarchate

An article in the Christian Century which contained misleading and untrue comments on the relations of the Greek Church to the World Council of Churches had created much annoyance in Greece until it was understood that neither the World Council of Churches nor the National Council of Churches in the U.S.A. were responsible for the views expressed in this Christian Century article.

It was reported that the situation of the Ecumenical Patriarch was again very serious. This situation is of course closely related to the developments in Cyprus, and we may expect that the tension and the pressure upon the Ecumenical Patriarch will not soon be lessened.

As concerns Cyprus it was noted that Pastor Hauge of Norway is soon to go there on a fraternal visit for the Division of Inter-Church Aid.

h) Meeting of Secretaries of World Confessional Movements

The meeting last fall of these secretaries had been very worthwhile, and revealed genuine interest in having these contacts with each other and with the W.C.C. Even the Baptist World Alliance, which included the Southern Baptists, was very willing to participate. These movements do not compete with each other but they create problems for each other because of the size and the nature of their respective operations. Some of the confessional groups ask for a larger role in the W.C.C. meetings, others prefer the present informal role. Perhaps we ought to put them in a category apart from other fraternal bodies like the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. For the moment there was no intention of forming an organization of these secretaries but rather to have only these informal meetings from time to time.

i) World Evangelical Alliance

The General Secretary noted that a statement on the World Council of Churches had been issued by this body, in relation to the Ghana Assembly and the proposals for integration. This statement was generally not overly critical but there were two unfavorable comments:
1) they feared certain tendencies in the W.C.C. in the direction of a super-church;
2) they say the Basis is too short and that the W.C.C. does not take it seriously enough.
These two remarks were in some respects contradictory since presumably the more we were to enforce the Basis the more we would be a super-church.
The question is whether we should answer this kind of misunderstanding of the World Council.

j) Roman Catholic Relations

The General Secretary noted that there had been some strong reactions to the Central Committee's decision to have a study on religious liberty. Judging by their reactions, Roman Catholics seemed to feel that we were planning to expose the sins of the Roman Catholic Church. Our answer has been that we shall study both good and bad situations. Austria is a good example of a country where relations are now very good.

The General Secretary also noted that there are three weeks of prayer for Christian Unity: The Faith and Order week and two Roman Catholic weeks. The two Roman Catholic weeks are based on opposed viewpoints: the ecumenically minded, Couturier-founded, non-proselytising week and the American Catholic week which is definitely proselytising.

The relations between the World Council week of prayer with the "Lyon" week had been discussed very tentatively recently in a meeting between Mr.House and Dr.Bridston, and the Cardinal Archbishop of Lyon. The Faith and Order Working Committee must discuss this problem further next summer.

The chairman thanked the General Secretary for his report and opened the meeting to questions and discussion on the various points raised.

Bishop Oxnam asked about the situation of Dr.Pap. The General Secretary replied that he was now completely out of a job and not allowed any relation to the theological faculty on which he formerly served. The University of Utrecht had tried to call him to their theological faculty, but he had not yet been able to get an exit permit.

Dr.Payne asked whether there is not a danger in giving too much weight to the statement of the World Evangelical Alliance. This was a purely British organization and only part of the World Evangelical Fellowship. Dr. Goodall said that we should note that the Alliance was a group which attempted to speak more responsibly about the ecumenical movement and was a restraint on the World Fellowship which was capable of speaking less responsibly.

Mr. House gave more information on his visit to Lyon and his discussion with the Cardinal Archbishop and others regarding the relations between the World Council and Catholic week of prayer.

Metropolitan James noted that the Church in Greece accepted the explanation of Dr.Visser 't Hooft on the Christian Century article. On the situation of the Ecumenical Patriarch he noted that matters were becoming steadily more serious. There were malicious attacks on the Patriarch every day in the Turkish newspapers. These declared the Ecumenical Patriarch an enemy of Turkey. The Ecumenical Patriarch had issued a statement that he as a Turkish citizen and the Patriarchate as a Turkish institution should receive the protection of the government. The Turkish government is however creating all sorts of problems and troubles, and Greek people are being expelled from Turkey.

The Metropolitan also reported that the Orthodox Church of Yugoslavia is seeking to join the World Council of Churches.

Dr.Visser 't Hooft reviewed the previous actions of the W.C.C. and asked what further action we could take that would help. In his view the best thing might be to send a private letter to the Turkish government calling their attention to the serious view we took of the situation and reminding them of the concern of the churches in Europe and America.

It was pointed out by several speakers that the situation definitely becomes more inflamatory as the Cyprus situation becomes more tense. Our concern as World Council should be with the tangible evidence of discrimination such as the refusal to grant exit permit to enable the Ecumenical Patriarch's representatives to attend World Council meetings.

After further discussion it was

AGREED

that Dr.Nolde should draft a letter to the Prime Minister of Turkey, to be signed by the General Secretary, recalling our previous concern and expressing our new concern with the situation of the Ecumenical Patriarch.

(Dr.Nolde prepared a letter which was accepted as expressing the concern of the Executive Committee).

5. Meeting with representatives of the Moscow Patriarchate

The General Secretary read a letter from Metropolitan Nikolaf of Moscow proposing that the meeting with the World Council, previously postponed, should be held during the first half of August 1958 at a place to be agreed upon. The staff needed the advice and action of the Executive Committee in dealing with three questions posed by this letter: 1) should the proposal for a meeting be accepted and was the first half of August a suitable time for such a meeting? 2) should the agenda be the same as arranged for the postponed meeting? 3) should the previous arrangements be followed also regarding the size of the groups representing the two sides?

After brief discussion it was

AGREED

that the W.C.C. accept the proposal for the meeting, the exact date during the first half of August and the place to be worked out in correspondence with Metropolitan Nikolaf, and that so far as the World Council is concerned the previous arrangements regarding the agenda and the size of the delegations still would apply.

In reply to a question from Dr.Barnes about the interpretation of the meeting to the press, the General Secretary stated that the purpose was to ask questions of each other; it was a purely exploratory meeting and we did not know what the result would be. Following the suggestion of Dean Pope it was

AGREED that the meeting should be held with as little publicity as possible.

6. Replies to charges coming from Eastern Europe and China

The General Secretary asked the Executive Committee to help the staff with two questions: 1) How shall we answer the misrepresentations coming from some East European countries? Would the Executive Committee feel that it was wise to prepare a brief memo answering the statements made about the W.C.C.? 2) What instructions could the Executive Committee give to the staff concerning our relations with Hungary? What is our attitude to a situation where a change of leadership is imposed on the church by the government? The World Council does want to go on helping the churches in Hungary.

Various members asked whether the article published in China would also be included in those to be answered by the memorandum. The reply was that this was certainly one of the articles to be answered. It was perhaps the most important of all the articles that had appeared.

Dr.Blake thought that we should prepare a statement which would answer the charges but would put the situation in perspective and not continue the process of hurling statements back and forth. The important thing to point out was that with some countries in Eastern Europe our situation was worsening but in other places (Poland and Russia) it seemed to be more hopeful.

Mr.Dagadu thought that perhaps we would do best to let the force of silence answer and keep on doing good.

Prof.Hromadka said that it was important to note that the charges have been made by unofficial people, individuals, in China

and in East Europe. Our statement will be best if it also is unofficial. Not absolute silence, but some word in a wise and prudent way is the best answer.

The General Secretary said that the suggestion of Prof. Hromadka seemed a good one for the situation. Perhaps an article could be written by one person for the Ecumenical Review. He suggested Dr.Payne for this.

The Chairman asked Dr.Payne if he would prepare such a factual statement giving the World Council position, and the Vice-Chairman agreed. He said he was not sure that both the East European and the Chinese articles could be answered at the same time but he would have to examine the documentation more carefully before deciding that.

There was further discussion of the contents of the article Bishop Barbieri emphasised that such an article would help also to answer the McIntyre type of charges against the W.C.C. in South America. Dr.Niemoeller suggested that the emphasis should be put on a positive statement of what the W.C.C. stood for. Mrs.Bliss doubted whether it was wise to try to answer the article from China in such a general statement. Following this discussion it was

AGREED

that an article by Dr.Payne should appear in the Ecumenical Review to answer these criticisms of the W.C.C. on its rôle between East and West, leaving to Dr.Payne to decide the best way of expressing this.

7. Joint Committee W.C.C. and I.M.C. (Integration)

i) All-Africa Conference

Dr.Norman Goodall reported on the plans for continuing the work arising out of the All-Africa Conference. A provisional committee had been set up, leading towards a continuation committee. Dr.Carpenter, of the I.M.C. staff, is the convenor of this provisional committee and financial backing is provided from the balance of the I.M.C. account for the Africa Conference. Dr.Goodall indicated the difficulties in finding suitable African leadership. He also underlined the need for consultation between the I.M.C. and the W.C.C. through the Joint Committee in this matter. Some question has been raised about the perpetuation of the African team and how to relate it to the new African committee.

Mr. Potter, who had assisted in the preparations, reported on the All-Africa Conference. This conference had been one of the first ecumenical opportunities for African leadership to show itself. The pressing questions on which the conference had concentrated had been family life, economic problems, and political issues. These seemed to lie closer to the concerns of the African churches than others. As to the question of future African leadership in ecumenical work, particularly related to the proposed continuation committee, he felt that it was primarily a question of finding those with the necessary linguistic qualifications.

Mr.Dagadu said that the Ibadan conference had indicated a desire for African representation on the Theological Fund Committee. There was also the wish that an African should be on the secretariat of the continuation committee. He supported Mr.Potter's view that

this was primarily a question of finding someone with suitable linguistic qualifications, i.e. English, French and Portuguese. He felt that the chief significance of the Ibadan Conference was that there the Africans were beginning to find themselves for the first time. The chief interest in the conference was aroused by the discussions on family life and the new approach to political problems. Previously there had been a tendency for African churches to consider political problems only in terms of the moral relations between a chief and a tribe, or the policy of a colonial government. Now they were being discussed in a totally new way, and as a new subject in a much broader perspective. Mr.Dagadu also raised the question of autonomy, and said that the Church was lagging behind political progress in this issue, generally because of the conservative policy of the mission boards.

ii) Integration

Dr.Visser 't Hooft introduced the subject and referred to the pamphlet of Dr.Payne and Dr.Moses "Why Integration?". This pamphlet had been distributed to the members of the Ghana Assembly.

Dr. Goodall presented the Statement and Resolutions of the I.M.C. Assembly. The following points needed further consideration:

1) The question of affiliation to the proposed Commission on World Mission and Evangelism, particularly the question of "other links with the Commission".

2) How would full integration be realised in terms of the work and composition of the Central Committee?

3) What are the implications for the cooperation between the I.M.C. and the W.C.C. of regional ecumenical developments?

4) The question of the divisional structure of the W.C.C. and the place of the missionary concern within it.

5) What is the nature of the authority of the W.C.C.? A brief compilation or digest was needed in which statements of the W.C.C. about the nature of its authority, plus brief explanations, were set out.

6) The question of the relation of theology and mission. This question had been raised in a letter of Dr. Van Dusen, chairman of the Joint Committee, to the General Secretary of the W.C.C. A summary of statements of the W.C.C. on this subject was also needed. It had been suggested that the W.C.C. should make a statement on "The World Council of Churches and the Mission of the Church". It also should consider this as a possible Assembly theme.

Dr.Goodall stressed the importance of fostering a spirit of confidence between the I.M.C. and the W.C.C. so that any undercurrents of mistrust should be done away with. He also indicated the concern of many that the new combined structure and organization of the integrated body should be consistent with, and express the ultimate objects of the body.

Sit Kenneth Grubb, chairman of the Findings Committee at Ghana, indicated the difficulties which the Ghana Assembly had faced in its work. The resolutions were finally approved, though there were deep hesitations on the part of many. One point which the W.C.C. should consider seriously was that some of the deepest hesitations about integration were held by some of the fastest growing church bodies. The bases of opposition to integration at Ghana were mainly:

1) The fear that power and influence in the leadership of the integrated body would rest with the older churches of the West.

2) A new ecumenical generation was represented at Ghana which had little previous acquaintance with ecumenical conferences. For example, only very few of those who had been at the Madras Assembly of the I.M.C. in 1938 were present. There was therefore some hesitation as a result of this lack of previous background and experience.

3) Related to this point was the fact that there was considerable ignorance of the real position of the W.C.C. and a desire for additional time for understanding.

Dr.Fry pointed out some more of the difficulties which the Ghana Assembly had faced, both in the essential difficulty of the problem and in accidental and external factors. In spite of many handicaps, the important thing was however that a good result had been obtained.

Dr.Visser 't Hooft dwelt on some of the misconceptions on which opposition to integration were based:

1) The view of the W.C.C. as a "super-church".

2) Supposed doctrinal laxity and theological liberalism which the W.C.C. represented.

3) The view that unity and mission were theologically , fundamentally contradictory.

Mr.Potter reported that there was a growing conviction of Africans in favour of integration, over against the hesitations of some missionary bodies. This growing support of African churchmen in favour of integration could be seen even between the time of the Ghana Assembly and the Ibadan Conference.

Dr.Goodall indicated the nature of the affiliation of National Christian Councils to the proposed Commission on World Mission and Evangelism. 1) Associated , 2) Affiliated, 3) Fraternally related. Dr.Fry pointed out that these matters were all to be carefully considered by the Joint Committee of the I.M.C. and W.C.C.

Dr.Blake said that a discussion of all these points which integration raised would be welcomed in the member Churches of the W.C.C.

Dr.Visser 't Hooft indicated that in view of the postponement of the Assembly we must determine a schedule for replies from Churches on the question of integration. He proposed, and it was

AGREED

to write to the member Churches reporting on the results of the Ghana meeting and in this letter he would indicate the period they have for the study of the integration plan.

He would suggest that the World Council staff should receive the reactions of the churches by January 31, 1959. This was AGREED.

3. Religious Liberty

Dr. Visser 't Hooft referred to Papers 42 and 43 and read from the Minutes of the Central Committee in New Haven instructing the Executive Committee in consultation with the I.M.C. to consider the question of religious liberty. The General Secretary pointed out that : 1) This was not a new study; the studies of Bates and those of the C.C.I.A. were still valuable. Nevertheless, there were not many helpful statements on the underlying principles of religious liberty. 2) It is increasingly evident that there are many different phases of the problem; the study should deal with positive developments as well as those which create difficulties. 3) The problem is not only a Roman Catholic problem: relations with other religions are involved in some areas, and political factors are dominant in others. But the Roman Catholic problem is especially important because of developments within the Roman Catholic Church. Especially in French Roman Catholic circles, but not only there, there is a growing realization of the basic principles involved. Reporting that Dr. Carrillo, who had prepared the memorandum now before the Committee, was willing to give time to this project, Dr.Visser 't Hooft requested approval of the Executive Committee for proceeding with the preparation of a document on religious liberty for the Central Committee. This study would be ad hoc and would not mean setting up a permanent secretariat.

Bishop Barbieri asked what kind of document this would be. Dr.Visser 't Hooft answered that it would essentially be a study outline which would define the general area of subject and select particular issues for attention. Bishop Barbieri asked what concrete actions and statements on particular problems this would include, or was this only to be a general philosophical study? Dr.Baillie mentioned that the Central Committee was concerned that specific issues should not be forgotten in considering the wider concerns.

The General Secretary outlined the different ways of dealing with questions of religious liberty: 1) Public pronouncements (such as the one made by the Executive Committee in Vienna on Spain); 2) Special representations to governments made without publicity; 3) Personal contacts by W.C.C. secretaries. Besides these special ways there was need for providing a broader platform on which all specific issues might be dealt with.

Dr. Niemoeller said there was need for further information on what the W.C.C. actually was doing, for example, on the situation in Columbia. Bishop Barbieri added that an impression was being given that the W.C.C. is not taking specific problems seriously and many churches felt the W.C.C. was only dealing in generalities on these matters; it should not be forgotten that martyrs were being added to martyrs in some places by religious persecution.

Bishop Bell reminded the Executive of the contribution of the Archbishop of Canterbury to the discussion at New Haven when it was tending to become an attack on the Roman Catholic Church. The chief way in dealing with this problem may be to collect the irrefutable facts of the case (for instance, in Columbia) and go to the Vatican with them for discussion, saying: "These facts trouble us". The Roman Catholic press is sensitive on this point and notice will be taken by the highest Roman authorities when a factual approach of this sort is made. Bishop Bell agreed that the programme outlined seemed too long range; the urgency of certain

situations must be kept in mind. If the matter were left in this way it would reveal a lack of spirit of earnestness. There must be study with view to action in particular places and situations. There is also need for study of the education of the young under various Communist regimes and attention to the attitude of Communist governments to the Church: whether it is based on anti-religion or against the Church as a political party factor.

Dr. Blake said that the facts have been collected but they have been denied or distorted. He felt that it was important to make the distinction between the W.C.C. acting and the individual Churches acting separately; without theological consensus it was difficult to imagine the former being done in an effective way. It should be made clear to the Central Committee that there are certain things that the W.C.C. cannot do.

Dr.Nolde referred to the United Nations study on discrimination and mentioned the documents submitted to it by C.C.I.A. There was a difference of opinion among countries whether C.C.I.A. should submit documentary analyses of discrimination. Analyses were now prepared on Columbia, Mozambique, Israel, U.S.A. military bases (closed to German missionaries). This whole question is a matter of continuing concern for C.C.I.A., though some things cannot be publicized.

Prof.Hromadka said that a long-range study was necessary to help in particular situations. There were occasions when protests would not help but personal meetings would. The real theological nature of the Church is often misunderstood by outsiders; it is often categorized politically or ideologically and the misunderstandings which arise from this require personal interpretation. Any real study in this field must deal with the question: what is freedom? In many parts of the world new forms - political, legal, social, etc. - exist in which freedom has to be expressed. Education is therefore one of the key problems, for the mere continuation of formal liberties is not the full answer in new societies.

Bishop Dibelius raised the question of to what extent religious liberty was a genuine Christian principle. One Christian principle was to have the whole life of the community under one faith One faith must inspire the whole of life, thereby creating common thinking. The position of the Roman Catholics and Orthodox where they are in a majority is on this basis to be appreciated; there was a great deal to be said for the old formula "Cuius regio, eius religio" This might be the thesis of the first chapter of a book on religious liberty. The second chapter would go on to show that this position was not the way for development of the inner life of faith in the individual believer; that requires the granting of free choice in religious liberty. The third chapter would show how this endangers the life of a nation, for the complement of religious freedom is complete secularization. This elevates the purely humanitarian principle to supremacy and the way of solution is always pragmatic. The conclusion of this book might be that religious liberty must correspond to the freedom of the individual to make a free decision of faith. This type of book should be written by an individual and not by a committee.

Dr.Visser 't Hooft pointed out that there were more places with issues involving religious liberty than generally recognized,

for example, Malaya, New Guinea, Malta, Switzerland, Ethiopia, Eastern Europe.

Bishop Oxnam suggested that the following steps be taken: 1) a study to bring Bates' work up to date; 2) publicize the work of C.C.I.A. among the constituency of the W.C.C.; 3) consider a concrete issue, for example, Columbia, along the lines suggested by Bishop Bell; 4) prepare for a discussion in the Central Committee.

Dr.Niemoeller agreed that more needed to be done in publicizing the work in this field by the W.C.C.

Dr.Payne asked for the agreement of the Executive Committee in taking the following steps: 1) Preparation for the long-term study to be undertaken by Dr.Carrillo on the basis of a staff paper on religious liberty; 2) preparation of a factual survey to indicate the work of the W.C.C. and C.C.I.A. in this field. On the basis of this preparatory work an approach to the Vatican, for instance, might be made, though it must be recognized what a very serious step this would be, only to be undertaken when the W.C.C. considered the time were right.

Dr. Goodall said that the I.M.C. would wish representation on the preparatory working party in this field.

Dr.Barnes reported that a factual study of the situation in Colombia was being done by a furloughed missionary in the United States.

Dean Pope said that a basic principle of sociological research should be observed in this study: the investigator must be above suspicion of emotional involvement.

Dr.Blake felt that there was a need for a series of volumes, including a study of the characteristic views of various churches toward this problem. It was

AGREED

that on the basis of the resolution adopted by the Central Committee at New Haven and of the discussion of the matter at this session of the Executive Committee, the staff be instructed to prepare a paper on the study of religious liberty to be submitted to the Central Committee at its 1958 meeting. This paper should consider the relations between the fundamental principles involved, the long-range programme required and the immediate problems demanding ecumenical attention.

Dr.Payne proposed to refer the recommendations in regard to staffing to the staffing committee. Dr.Payne also suggested that a general plan for the Central Committee discussion should be outlined.

It was suggested that Prof.Skydsgaard should present the subject for discussion at the Central Committee. It was further suggested that an additional speaker should supplement the presentation of Prof. Skydsgaard with a factual survey indicating the great complexity of the problem.

Dr.Fry believed that this matter was of such importance that consideration should be given to the setting aside an additional half-day in the Executive Committee meeting before the Central Committee for dealing with this subject. He proposed that those

preparing the agenda should set aside as much time as possible for consideration of this question and that the possibility of extending the time of meeting of the summer Executive Committee for this purpose should be considered by the staff. This was AGREED.

9. The Third Assembly

Dr.Visser 't Hooft raised the question of the postponement of the Third Assembly. Dr.Fry underlined the fact that this was a decision which lay entirely in the hands of the Executive Committee and the Central Committee. He pointed out some of the factors which led to this proposal which he and the General Secretary were presenting for their consideration.
1) Postponement might mean bringing the time of integration forward by five years. It might now be achieved in 1961, instead of 1966 which would likely be the case if this action were not taken.
2) It is necessary for the W.C.C. to give evidence of its willingness to make concessions in achieving the integration which all desired.

Dr.Visser 't Hooft pointed out the practical complications in regard to time-tables, staff, finance, programmes and other organizational adjustments which this would involve for the World Council. In spite of these he believed that there were strong reasons for recommending postponement.

Dr.Niemöller indicated his unhappiness about the change in date, feeling that it was a fundamental principle for Christian organizations to maintain their dates of meeting if at all possible. He also asked what guarantee there was that a postponement to 1961 would result in a positive answer to integration. What would be the result if postponement did not bring integration?

There was general agreement among those who had been at Ghana that this was highly unlikely.

Dean Pope brought up the question of the financial complications for the W.C.C. which this would involve. Dr. Blake as chairman of the Programme and Finance Committee admitted that the difficulties would be great, but it would be disastrous, he felt, to refuse to postpone the Assembly. Besides this, there was a need for a fundamental discussion of the whole financial basis of the W.C.C. and a basic reconsideration of the programme. The financial appeal to the churches therefore, would not be on an emergency, but a long term basis, in which postponement of the Assembly would be only one among many factors to be considered.

Dr. Visser 't Hooft reported that Dr. Bilheimer had had word that facilities in Ceylon would be available in 1961 and 1962. A new factor had arisen which made a delay in the date advisable. This was the disastrous floods in Ceylon which would make it extremely difficult for the Ceylon hosts to provide the financial resources which they had originally planned. A year's delay might help to alleviate this difficulty.

Bishop James of Melita said that the Orthodox Churches might feel unhappy about postponement especially if it was done in the name of integration.

Dr.Bliss said that there were grave doubts among many elements of the W.C.C. about integration which would likely become

more and more evident as the discussion continued. This was true not only among the Orthodox, but also in other Churches, and it was something that was likely to gain momentum.

Bishop Oxnam agreed that there was considerable question of the unanimity of the W.C.C. about the ultimate objective of integration. Postponement was therefore from the side of the W.C.C. more than a mere tactical strategy.

Dr.Niemöller felt that rather than press towards integration with undue haste, adequate time should be given for integration to be realised. In particular the I.M.C. should be given as much time as was felt necessary to consider this in an adequate way. Postponing until 1961, a matter of a single year, would not give enough time for a significantly clear definition of ultimate objectives.

Dr. Blake pointed out that many churches of the W.C.C. were deeply concerned about integration, and strongly in favour of it, but had maintained moderation in pushing their position forward. The impression should not be given that the W.C.C. was indifferent about this matter. Many feel strongly about it, particularly that this is a significant pioneering step forward in promoting the missionary cause.

Bishop Barbieri reminded the group that the Central Committee in 1957 had indicated this conviction about the desirability of integration and their belief that this was a desirable objective.

Dr.Blake moved that the recommendation of the officers for postponement of the Third Assembly from 1960 to 1961 should be supported.

Dr.Baillie asked if there was good assurance that integration would go through in 1961. Undoubtedly there was risk in any such matter, but was there assurance that it was a risk worth taking?

Several members of the Committee indicated their conviction that there was ample assurance that integration would go through under these circumstances. Dr.Visser 't Hooft pointed out that it was important that the records should show that the W.C.C. had dome everything it could to make integration possible.

Mr.Dagadu said that the Ghana Assembly had approved integration 'in principle', but there was need for additional time to harness the goodwill of the I.M.C. constituency in this matter.

Following this discussion, it was

AGREED

The Executive Committee, having considered the factors involved in the postponement of the Third Assembly for a year, particularly the suggestion made by the Chairman and General Secretary at the Ghana Assembly and the subsequent request made by that Assembly, and after consultation with the inviting Churches in Ceylon recommends unanimously to the Central Committee that the Third Assembly be held in December 1961 - January 1962, in order to provide further time for consideration by the member Churches of the W.C.C. and the member councils of the I.M.C. of the draft plan of integration.

Dr.Visser 't Hooft referred to Paper No.41 "Factors involved in the Postponement of the Third Assembly", and spoke on it.

Dr.Payne raised the question of the urgency of integration for Inter-Church Aid. This had been a strong argument for integration in some circles. Dr.Visser 't Hooft said that the problem of the relation of mission to Inter-Church Aid was a long range one, and a matter of one year more or less was not significant at this point.

Dr.Bilheimer introduced Paper No.45 (Appendix No.1) outlining the preparations of the discussion for the Third Assembly. He pointed out the difficulties which the postponement of the Assembly posed especially in keeping up interest in the study and discussion of the general theme. Dr.Bliss felt that more time was needed for consultation with the churches and that therefore the extra year could be used very well in the extension of the discussion in this way.

Dr.Fry reminded the members that it had been decided to use the inductive approach in preparations of the theme for the next Assembly; he felt that the discussions in the 1958 Central Committee could be centred on the sections. A revised version of Paper No.45 could be put into the hands of a sub-committee of the Central Committee; some basic decisions might be reached this summer about the sections, whereas only tentative ones about the theme. Dr.Hromadka felt there was a need to present some kind of outline of this sort to the constituents of the W.C.C. for their consideration and comment; it would be valuable to open discussion on this at the Central Committee in Denmark in the summer of 1958.

Bishop Dibelius supported the suggested theme "Jesus Christ Light of the World" ; he felt it had the very great virtue of being simple. Dr. Baillie suggested that this paper, revised, should be presented to the Central Committee, but that there should be no decision about the main theme or the organization. Dr.Bliss believed there was need for some clarity about organization at this time in order to use the next period in an effective way in extending the discussion to the churches.

Dr.Bilheimer proposed that the three sections - unity, mission, service - would not be the special preserve of any particular department or commission. In the preparatory work, however, existing working committees would be used. In one summer before the Assembly the working committees could be regrouped in order to give each department a real voice in each of the three sections, just as at the Assembly itself. Dr.Nolde asked whether it was desired to have a substantial nucleus from one department on a given section. Dr. Bilheimer said it was the intention to give everybody a real voice in the programme of all sections; this would also underline the fact that the interests which these proposed sections represented were intimately interrelated. As to a time schedule the summer of 1959 could be used for three preparatory meetings of the sections, which would formulate the subjects to be put out to the churches; the period 1960-61 would be devoted to promoting this discussion in the churches.

Dr.Blake said that more time should be given for considering the substance rather than the form and organization of the discussion. He seconded the proposal of Dr.Baillie that the Central Committee

should consider a revised version of the present Paper before them; sectional meetings could be held in 1959 and then a decision could be made as to whether meetings were necessary in 1960. Dr.Bliss asked whether the "rescrambled sections" would have sufficient time in one meeting in 1959 to do their work. Dr.Payne was concerned about the place of existing interests in the present outline of sections; for example, world mission seemed to be only one part of section II and there were other similar discrepancies and examples of lack of balance. Dr.Baillie renewed his proposal and it was

AGREED

that the present Paper No.45 should be revised by the staff in the light of the observations and criticisms for consideration at the Central Committee in Denmark.

10. Report of the Division of Studies

Dr.Bilheimer, the Director of the Division of Studies, stated that for three and possibly four of the Division's projects there would be reports to the Central Committee next summer:

1) The Rapid Social Change programme would be ready with a substantial report on the state of the study and the work done to date. This would represent the first stage in presenting the conclusions of the study to the Central Committee. The second stage would come in 1959 following the International Conference on Rapid Social Change. The third and final stage would come in 1960 with the publication of two volumes presenting in systematic form the findings of the study. It is however already evident that the present study is leading to new projects which will be developing after 1960.

2) A report is also expected from the next meeting of the Commission on Christians and the Prevention of War in an Atomic Age. The hope is that as a result of the meeting in April, a draft statement will be prepared which will be forwarded to the Central Committee, not for adoption but to be received and commended to the churches for study and action. It is not certain that this will be realized but there is a reasonable hope that such a statement will be ready.

3) A Report on Evangelism is expected from a study conference being held in March under the auspices of the Department of Evangelism. However it may be necessary to circulate the report for comment and reactions before it is formally presented by the Division to the Central Committee.

4) The Report on the Biblical Study on the Lordship of Christ over the Church and the World which was to have been presented to the Central Committee at the New Haven meeting will be presented next summer.

Dr.Bilheimer indicated two points which the Division of Studies wished to bring to the attention of the Executive Committee. The first concerned the Commission on Faith and Order. At the New Haven meeting of the Commission a sub-committee had been appointed to study the future programme of Faith and Order with the intention of reporting to the next Assembly in order that permanent staff and programme could start work immediately after 1960. But the postponement of the Assembly had upset this schedule. It was now proposed that the sub-committee should follow its original time schedule and make plans so that permanent staff and programme could

be ready for approval by the Central Committee in 1960. Therefore, Dr.Bilheimer reported that, if the Executive Committee did not express itself to the contrary, plans for the future of Faith and Order would be presented to the Central Committee prior to the Assembly.

It was also reported that the World Council had been invited to participate in the next International Conference of Social Work which was to be held in Tokyo. As with previous World Council participation in such conferences it was proposed to invite the Christian Council of Japan to help in preparing a programme for Christian social workers who might attend the conference. However, Dr.Bilheimer noted, a larger question is raised here. What should be the relationship of the World Council to this International Social Work body and what should be the programme of the World Council in this whole field of social work? Dr.Bilheimer asked the Executive Committee whether they wished that within the Division of Studies, the Department on Church and Society should make a review of the need for a continuing ecumenical concern with the social work field and report at a later time to the Central Committee.

After brief discussion this was AGREED.

11. Report of the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees

Commenting on the written report of the Division (see Appendix II) which had been circulated to the Executive Committee, Dr.Cooke emphasized the good financial situation of the Service Programme and Project Lists. He noted that the Service Programme had been oversubscribed and this gave the Division leeway for pioneering work. He also noted that non-American giving had been rising.

Dr.Cooke then called attention to the understanding which had been worked out between the Division and the I.M.C. and the missionary agencies, an understanding which had been confirmed at the Ghana Assembly of the I.M.C. He also reported on the recent consultation of the Division regarding its work in Asia and Africa and mentioned particularly the decision reached regarding the Division's relation to the Surplus Commodities Programme of the C.W.S. in the U.S.A.

Turning to the Refugee Service Dr.Cooke noted that while all the Hungarian refugees in Yugoslavia had now been resettled, the tragic plight of the European refugees in Hong Kong was still before us.

Following his presentation of the Division's work Dr.Cooke asked that the Executive Committee take action on particular points and after discussion it was

AGREED

a) Migration Study : the Executive Committee receives the report on the migration study and conference and takes note that this work has now been started.

b) Resolution on UNRWA : the Executive Committee adopts the following resolution regarding the financial problems of the UNRWA:

Having noted with appreciation the resolution adopted by the Administrative Committee of the Division of

Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees on the current status of relief programmes for Arab Refugees (see Appendix III) and desiring to emphasize the urgency of the present need, the Executive Committee adopts the following:

Deeply concerned at the tragically inadequate response of the United Nations Pledging Conference of October 4, 1957 to the minimum budgetary requirements of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency in 1958;

Noting that, as of that date the needs of the Agency for its Relief and Rehabilitation Programmes in 1958 were undersubscribed by no less than $ 15,200,000.- ;

Apprehensive that the possible breakdown of the Agency's programmes will result not only in disastrous political repercussions, but also in a tragic intensification of human suffering that is already intolerable;

(i) Affirms that the basic responsibility for the tragic and dangerous budgetary situation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency rests in the governments and calls upon member Churches to urge the governments of their countries to make an immediate and generous response to the outstanding financial needs of the Agency; and

(ii) Requests the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees to bring the present situation urgently to the attention of member Churches, both those presently contributing and those not yet supporting the programme of the Near East Christian Council.

c) Resignation of Mr.Chetsingh as member of the Administrative Committee

The Executive Committee approves the naming of Mr.Samuel Mathai (India) to the vacancy created by the withdrawal of Mr.Chetsingh (India).

Following these actions Dr.Blake reported in the name of the Finance Committee on the present situation of the two Travel Loan Funds as follows:

The Revolving Fund

This Fund was based on governmental grants and there was no reason for concern about this fund. As of December 31, 1957 there was an overdraft of $ 58,000, but it was estimated that this would be reduced to about $ 802.- by December 31, 1958

The World Council Travel Loan Fund

Dr.Blake noted that where people are not eligible for government grants this fund is available. At present there was an overdraft of approximately 278,000 dollars in this Fund. It should be noted however that this Fund carries all the administrative costs

of both funds. It is hoped that this deficit will be reduced to $ 169,000 by December 31, 1958. It was also pointed out that part of the deficit is due to the fact that the collection programme did not operate as effectively during the chaos surrounding the Hungarian situation.

12. Report of the Division of Ecumenical Action

Mr House, the Director of the Division, reported the following developments in their work:

a) The Rev. Ernest A.Andrews had been added to the staff of the Department on the Laity, through the generous action of the Presbyterian Church U.S. which was making his services available without cost for one year. It was hoped that Mr.Andrews would help especially with the preparation of educational material for lay groups.

b) A printed statement to explain the purposes of ecumenic action and education had been prepared and was receiving wide distribution in the Churches.

c) The report and discussion on "Laymen Working Abroad" at the Central Committee in New Haven had been followed up. The Central Committee's resolution on this point had been sent to all National Christian Councils along with supporting documentation. It was also planned to have a conference of European groups working on this question.

d) The Graduate School of the Ecumenical Institute had ended its sessions during the current week. This had brought together a group of well qualified students and it had also been the largest student group in the history of the School.

e) The Department on Cooperation of Men and Women in Church and Society had held a very successful consultation of African women in Ibadan (Nigeria) prior to the All-Africa Church Conference. The question now was how to follow up this promising discussion. The Department on Men and Women was also collecting information on the practices of the different churches with regard to the admission of women to the ministry. This was being done at the request of the Church of Sweden.

f) There had been no progress with the Race Relations study due to the inability to secure the necessary funds. A very suitable candidate for the work is available and a scheme for the study is ready as soon as money is secured.

g) Mr.Philip Potter has now begun his work as the executive secretary of the Youth Department replacing Bengt-Thure Molander who resigned last summer to resume parish work in Sweden.

h) The Work Camp programme is going ahead well under the new relationship with the Division of Inter-Church Aid.

Mr.House noted in conclusion that he had one project which required an action by the Executive Committee. This concerned the European Ecumenical Youth Congress being planned for 1959 by the Youth Department. This was one of a series of regional conferences being organized during the coming three years period. The European

Congress was being organized in cooperation with the European Youth Secretaries who have had two meetings to discuss plans. The aim of this Congress was to have an ecumenical encounter among Christian youth in Europe and it was expected that 1200 to 1500 would attend. The dates suggested were July 23 to August 2, 1959, in Lausanne, Switzerland. The question had arisen under whose auspices the meeting would be held, and it was concluded that the Youth Department of the W.C.C. is the only body to take this responsibility. This also raises the question of the budget. It is expected that in its basic costs the conference should be self-sufficient but it would be wise to have a special fund to meet any deficit. Further planning has been held up until the project receives the official approval of the Executive Committee especially on the point of financing. The Division proposed that subject to the approval of the budget by the Finance Committee and a guarantee fund provided by grants from the Churches to cover any risks of deficit that might fall on the W.C.C., the Executive Committee approve the holding of a European Ecumenical Youth Conference in 1959 or 1960 on the lines suggested and under the auspices of the Youth Department.

After discussion especially on the nature and the source of the guarantee fund it was

AGREED

that the project be approved, and that the Committee agrees to the request that it should be under the general auspices of the W.C.C. if in the judgment of the officers and the General Secretary a satisfactory arrangement can be worked out so that the financial responsibility for the conference does not rest with the W.C.C. and that the assistance to be given by the staff shall not seriously interfere with their other duties.

There was a brief discussion on other aspects of the Division's work and Mr.Dagadu said that the Consultation of African Women had been very significant and helpful but too few people had been invited and the time for planning had been too short. He felt an opportunity had been missed to have a bigger impact on the Christian community in Africa.

13. C.C.I.A.

Sir Kenneth Grubb introduced the Rev.Alan Booth to the Executive Committee for the first time, as Secretary of the C.C.I.A. in the London office. Sir Kenneth announced the appointments of two new Commissioners of C.C.I.A.: Baron Karl Hamilton (in place of Iver Anderson who had resigned), and Dr.Tracy Strong for a term of one year (in place of Dr Rennie).

Sir Kenneth outlined the present questions of concern in C.C.I.A. One of the most urgent was religious liberty in newly established states, for example in Malaya and Nigeria. In Malaya, where Christian missionary activity had been restricted by the British government through treaties with the sultanates, the problem of Christian penetration in Moslem areas had not yet been solved. In Nigeria, a multi-communal state, there was a prospect of loss of religious liberty with the coming of political independence. This was complicated by the activities of sectarian groups, which were a cause of scandal for the government. Many of the Nigerian political

leaders were not hostile to Christian work, having been largely educated in mission schools, but the aggressive policy of the sects was causing difficulty. One of the sectarian mission groups had approached Sir Kenneth for assistance in approaching the government Residents. He had offered them friendly advice but had also pointed out the reasons why their aggressive methods were offensive in many quarters. Sir Kenneth asked the Executive Committee whether this were a legitimate area for C.C.I.A. activity.

Dr.Nolde spoke of the continuing work of C.C.I. A. in relation to the United Nations. There was concern about the status of refugees and the limited amount of help forthcoming from U.N. sources for these causes. On the question of armaments, Dr.Nolde reported the transmission of the New Haven statement to governments and to the United Nations delegations. It had a favourable reception and had been widely quoted; for example in the speech of Krishna Menon in the U.N.Assembly several parts were quoted at length. Dr. Nolde asserted that recent technical developments had not made the statement obsolete: the basic principles enunciated in it were still valid. C.C.I.A. was watching that the statement should not be misused by taking portions from it out of context. The missile developments had accentuated the need for a conciliar approach, especially within the NATO group. A letter had been sent to inform the national Commissioners of C.C.I.A. on the present issues. It was not possible to publicize all the work of C.C.I.A. or to indicate in a precise way what had been accomplished. For example, in the U.S.A. the missiles race had tended to accelerate rearmament, to a neglect of economic and technical assistance programmes, and created a spirit of rigidity in regard to negotiations. There was reason to believe that C.C.I.A.'s influence had been felt in Washington in these matters. It was in this quiet unobtrusive way that some of the most effective work of C.C.I.A. was done.

Dr.Nolde asked for reports of the presentation of the statement to governments and reactions to it. In Great Britain a letter had been received from the Prime Minister which commented in some detail on the statement. In the U.S.A. a delegation had met with State Department representatives, with unweighed results. In Germany there was hope for a talk with Dr.Adenauer in the near future, though the participation of certain members of the church delegation to this meeting was creating some difficulties at the moment. In East Germany the statement had been interpreted by Dr. Grotewohl and others as the "W.C.C. recommending war", a completely distorted exegesis. In Czechoslovakia the statement had not been presented to the government but it had been considered in the Ecumenical Council. A World Conference on this subject had been proposed which would also include non-members of ecumenical councils. Dr.Baillie asked the reaction of C.C.I.A. to this proposed Conference. Dr.Nolde said that C.C.I.A. was primarily responsible for those in the W.C.C. constituency. Dr.Hromadka reported on the letter outlining the plans for this World Conference and the actions which had been taken. He said that it was desired that nothing should be done without or against the W.C.C. They were anxious to know what the Executive Committee thought of these proposals, and were concerned that what was done should not be misunderstood or jeopardize relations with the W.C.C. Dr.Visser 't Hooft raised the question of sponsorship, and representation on the international preparatory committee for the Conference. Dr.Payne asked for additional information on the proposed organization for the Conference. Dr.Barnes

asked whether the representatives would represent themselves as individuals or represent churches. Dr.Visser 't Hooft pointed out that the W.C.C. cannot support that which does not base representation on official representation of churches. Dr.Hromadka answered by saying that the plans are only preliminary and what was being asked for now was reactions to the letter, which only tentatively outlined these plans.

14. Department of Information

This written report (Appendix IV) was presented by Mr. House in the absence of Mr.Garrett. Mr.House noted that the main item which called for action by the Executive Committee was the question of appointing Mr.Burton Martin to make a special study of the World Council's role in the field of radio and television broadcasting.

After discussion, the Vice-Chairman proposed and it was

AGREED

that, subject to
1) the agreement of the staff executive group that the proposal regarding Mr.Burton Martin is likely to prove satisfactory;
2) the availability of funds outside the budget and consultation with the I.M.C.;
3) an offer of the Presbyterian Church U.S.A. of the services of Mr.Martin,
the officers be empowered to make an appointment.

Bishop Barbieri asked whether a Handbook on the World Council in Spanish could soon be ready. This had been proposed on several occasions. It was very important to answer misrepresentations of W.C.C. in Latin America, Mr.Northam said that the preparation of the Spanish edition depended on completion of the English edition. Miss Riggleman said this was three-fourths finished. Dr. Visser 't Hooft said that the staff would give absolute priority to the completion of this handbook. Bishop Barbieri also asked about the possibility of producing a Spanish edition of the E.P.S. Dr.Visser 't Hooft suggested that a digest of E.P.S. in Spanish on a monthly basis might be the best first step. The Chairman proposed that new attention should be given to the preparation of an edition of E.P.S. in Spanish and urged that a typescript should be sent to Bishop Barbieri as soon as possible . This was AGREED.

Dr.Cooke said that it had been proposed that there be an additional staff person in the Department of Information for reporting on the work of the Division of Inter-Church Aid. They were now looking for a suitable person. The selection and employment of this extra staff would be considered by the staff executive group and a decision would be suject to the approval of the chairman of the staffing committee and would depend on availability of the financial resources.

15. Report on the New York Office

Dr. Barnes presented a report on the work of the New York office which had been prepared by Dr.Cavert before his departure on January 1st. (See Appendix V).

Dr. Barnes also called attention to the report of the Joint Committee appointed to consider Future Relations of the

National Council of Churches and the U.S.Conference for the World Council of Churches (See Appendix VI). He noted that this report had been accepted by the N.C.C.C. and the Executive Committee of the U.S.Conference for the W.C.C.

Dr.Cooke said that the wording of B.2 did not seem quite accurate to him and proposed to check this with the records in Geneva and consult with Dr.Barnes. Bishop Oxnam queried the final sentence of section A. Dr.Visse 't Hooft replied that we could not accept an arrangement which would forbid direct approach to a member Church rather than through a National Council of Churches.

In answer to another query from Bishop Oxnam whether all members of W.C.C. Committees were approved by their churches, Dr. Bilheimer and Dr.Visser 't Hooft said that only the members of permanent committees were so cleared. For many committees such as for special study projects there was a need to preserve the freedom of the staff to secure the best persons for the area of study involved. Dr.Blake urged that ecclesiastical leaders should be consulted on the appointment of persons from their churches.

Dr.Payne asked that the last sentence of section C.1 be made clearer. And it was agreed to substitute the "Department on Faith and Order" for "it" in the last line.

After these changes the "Recommendations" as presented were confirmed.

16. Applications for Membership in the World Council

The General Secretary noted that the following actions had been taken regarding Churches seeking membership in the World Council:

1) The Presbyterian Church of Jamaica has fulfilled the condition put upon its application at the Yale meeting.

2) There had been no objection from the member Churches to those churches voted into membership at the Yale meeting and therefore they were now officially elected as members of the W.C.C.

3) An application for membership had been received from the Eglise Evangélique du Cameroun. After discussion of the background and the organization of this church it was

AGREED

to recommend to the Central Committee that this church be received as a member of the W.C.C.

4) The General Secretary noted that an application had also been received from the Lumpa Church in Northern Rhodesia. This was a large African sect about which we had very little knowledge but the available information indicated that it was of recent origin and in somewhat strained relations with other churches in the region.

Dr.Visser 't Hooft pointed out that applications from some of these African Churches and sects raised problems which had not been dealt with before. After brief discussion the Executive Committee recommended that as a first step the Christian Council of Northern Rhodesia should be consulted to secure all possible information on the relation of these sects with other churches in the regio

17. Themes for the Central Committee Meeting

The General Secretary said that a number of possibilities presented themselves:

1) The reports of the Division of Studies on Rapid Social Change, Evangelism and Prevention of War.

2) Religious Liberty.

3) Basic questions about World Council programme raised by the Committee on Programme and Finance.

4) Missionary Dimensions of Church's Task (It was noted that this could be the theme for a series of morning Bible studies).

5) A further discussion on the Basis.

6) Discussion of the Joint Committee's Report.

After a brief discussion it was

AGREED

that the following should be included in the programme:

1) Bible studies on the missionary dimension of the Church. Bishop Newbigin was strongly recommended for this presentation.

2) The reports of the Division of Studies (The Prevention of War theme depending on whether a statement would be available).

3) A presentation on Religious Liberty. It is suggested that Prof. Skydsgaard introduce the subject with another speaker complementing him with a factual survey.

4) The possibility was left open that there would be a discussion of the Basis, although it seemed doubtful to most of the Committee members that this would be able to cover any new ground.

Final action in selecting these themes were remitted to the staff.

18. Future Meetings

Bishop Oxnam asked what Assembly postponement would mean in terms of adjusting the schedule for the Central Committee meetings of the W.C.C.

Dr. Visser 't Hooft indicated the following proposed time-table for the Central Committee: 1958, Denmark; 1959: Greece ; 1960: Scotland. There were several reasons for having the meeting in Scotland in 1960. Among other things it would be the fiftieth anniversary of the Edinburgh Conference of 1910. Dr. Baillie said that there were some problems of conflict with other international Christian conferences in this period. For instance, the Disciples of Christ would be having an international Convention in Edinburgh

in that year. From the middle of August onwards the Edinburgh Festival made it impossible to schedule any other conferences because of the lack of accomodation.

It was suggested that Dr.Robert Mackie should be asked to investigate the possibilities of such a meeting. If it were feasible the Executive Committee would welcome an invitation to the Central Committee from the Scottish Churches Ecumenical Association, in consultation with the British Council of Churches.

The following time schedule for meetings for 1959 was suggested:

Central Committee: Wednesday August 19th to Friday 28
Executive Committee: Sunday August 16th to Wednesday 19th

The Executive Committee had previously decided to meet in Buenos Aires, February 10 - 14, 1959 (Minutes of the Executive Committee, 1957). Dr.Visser 't Hooft pointed out the financial difficulties that the W.C.C. was in, and indicated that this might be a factor arguing in favour of postponing this meeting until 1960.

Bishop Barbieri said that the invitation of the Union Seminary was for 1959, and he could not speak for 1960. It was pointed out that other meetings in this period must be considered:

World Presbyterian Alliance : July 1959, Rio de Janeiro
Baptist World Alliance: June 26th to July 3rd, 1960, Rio de Janeiro

On the financial question Mr.Northam said that between 5,000 and 6,000 dollars would be required for staff travel to Buenos Aires. They would of course seek to make use of the opportunity for additional visitation.

Bishop Oxnam felt that the financial factor was not a significant one in terms of a delay of only one year, and felt that the postponement must be based on other reasons as well. He also asked if such a delay would not cause considerable embarrassment to Bishop Barbieri and the hosts.

Bishop Barbieri agreed that there would be some difficulties but that these would not be insuperable if a postponement were necessary.

Dr.Niemöller again raised the question of the W.C.C. getting a bad name by continually altering the dates of its meetings. It was pointed out that in the minutes of 1957 this decision had been a provisional one.

Dr.Blake said that the W.C.C. must remember that other groups set their dates of meeting and individuals arranged their travel schedules according to such dates. The W.C.C. should take great care therefore to make such changes only if obviously imperative.

It was

AGREED

that the Executive Committee meeting provisionally scheduled for Buenos Aires in 1959 be postponed until 1960, if an invitation was forthcoming.

In this case the Executive Committee meeting of February 10 - 14, 1959 would be held in Geneva. If the hosts in Buenos Aire are not able to arrange such a postponement, it was suggested that the original proposal to hold the meeting in Buenos Aires in 1959 be maintained. The officers were given authority by the Executive Committee to take this decision.

The Central Committee meeting in 1958 should be enlarged in the sense that use be made of the rule that Churches not represented on the Central Committee can send one representative as consultant. The churches should be urged to take advantage of this rule in order that the important questions which would be raised at this meeting should have as full and adequate consideration as possible.

The Executive Committee

AGREED to the following revised arrangements proposed for the meeting of the Executive Committee at Nyborg Strand in 1958:
The Executive should begin its sessions on Tuesday, August 19th at 9.30 a.m. instead of in the evening as previously arranged. (This means that those members of the Executive who are not already at Nyborg Strand for other meetings should plan to arrive there on the evening of Monday 18th). The Executive can sit until tea or dinner time on Thursday 21st. The Central Committee begins on the evening of the 21st and ends on August 29.

19. Report of the Staffing Committee

I. The General Secretary drew attention to the effect on staffing matters of the proposed postponement of the Third Assembly and also to certain wider general issues regarding the staffing of the World Council, which were becoming more pressing.

After discussion it was

AGREED that the General Secretary confer with members of the staff and report to the meeting of the Committee in the summer, making recommendations regarding appointments some of which might be regarded as of a more permanent or extended character than has hitherto been customary.

II. Upon recommendation of the Staffing Committee it was

AGREED

1) That Dr. Carrillo de Albornoz be appointed as research associate attached to the General Secretariat for the study on religious liberty, subject to funds being found, and within the terms and time limit for the study as may be determined by the Executive Committee.

2) That Mr. William E. Lesher be asked, subject to funds being found, to serve full time as secretary in the Department on Church and Society from July 31, 1958 to July 31, 1959; and to serve part time within the General Secretariat as secretary with responsibility for assistance in the organization of the Third Assembly and part time in the Department on Church and Society for the year August 1, 1959 - July 31, 1960; and to serve full time in Assembly organization from August 1, 1960 - January 15, 1962.

3) That Mr.Andreas Schneider be appointed , subject to review at the end of three years, to serve in the Department of Finance and Administration as Chief Accountant with the possibility of three months notice on either side.

4) That Miss Lois Meyhoffer be re-appointed as Secretary in the Division of ICASR for Health and Self Help Projects for a term ending August 31, 1961.

5) That Mr.Laszlo Ledermann be re-appointed as Project Secretary in the Service to Refugees in the Division of ICASR for a term ending August 31, 1961.

6) That Mr.Howard Schomer be re-appointed as Secretary in the Division of ICASR for Europe for a term ending January 31, 1962.

7) To authorize the General Secretary and the Director of the Division of ICASR to grant home leave to Mr.DuVal and his family during 1958, in the light of the recommendation to be made to the Executive Committee next summer concerning Mr.DuVal's re-appointment.

8) That subject to concurrence by the Working Committee of Faith and Order Mr.Keith Bridston be re-appointed as the Executive Secretary of the Department of Faith and Order for the year October 1, 1958 - September 30, 1959,

9) That Mr.Dai Kitagawa be re-appointed as Secretary in the Department on Church and Society until June 1,1959

10) That Mr.H.R.Weber be re-appointed to the staff till January 31, 1962.

11) That in reference to the Department on Evangelism and the Department on the Laity:

a) Mr.Klaus von Bismarck be invited to serve as the Executive Secretary of the Department on the Laity for a term ending January 31, 1962, and, if he accepts,
b) Mr.H.R.Weber be invited to serve as Executive Secretary of the Department on Evangelism for a term ending January 31, 1962, and
c) these appointments be contingent upon the assurance of adequate funds for both Departments for the period to January 31, 1962.

12) That Mr.H.H.Wolf be re-appointed as Director of the Ecumenical Institute for a term ending June 30,1961.

13) That the General Secretary and the Director of the Division of Ecumenical Action be authorized to extend the appointment of Mr.William Perkins as Secretary for Work Camps in the Youth Department from September 1, 1958 to November 30, 1958, if necessary.

14) That the officers of the Central Committee be authorized to appoint a Secretary for Work Camps on recommendation by the Youth Department and the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees.

19. Place of Dr.John Mackay on the Central Committee

The General Secretary raised the question of Dr.Mackay's relation to the Central Committee. He had been asked by the Evanston Assembly to sit with the Central Committee in his capacity as Chairman of the I.M.C. He had now resigned as Chairman of the I.M.C.

It was decided to ask Dr.Mackay to attend the meetings of the Central Committee in 1958, 1959 and 1960 as a consultant and to ask him to make use of this invitation in view of the great contribution which he could make to the further discussion of Integration between the I.M.C. and the W.C.C.

21. Second Report of Committee on Programme and Finance

Dr. Blake presented the following report :

"a) The Committee on Programme and Finance held its second meeting in London on February 5th-7th, 1958. Mr. Francis P. Miller was unfortunately unable to be present but, with that exception, there was full attendance as follows:

Dr. Eugene C. Blake - Chairman

Members	Staff Consultants
Dr. Hanfried Krüger	Dr. Roswell P. Barnes
Dr. Ernest A. Payne	Dr. R.S. Bilheimer
The Rev. Kenneth Slack	Dr. L.E. Cooke
Dr. Eugene Smith	The Rev. Francis House
Count S. van Randwijck	Mr. Frank Northam
	Dr. W.A. Visser 't Hooft

b) The Committee continued its discussion of the questions covered by its terms of reference, namely:

'to examine the programme and budget of the World Council of Churches and the nature ans scope of the programme which the World Council should carry on in the light of its declared principles, the expressed needs and desires of the churches and their ability to support the programme, and to consider in particular:

(i) the preparation of a General Budget which would carry the basic programme of the World Council and which could be supported on a fairly-shared basis by the whole constituency of the World Council, and

(ii) the provisions under which churches and other givers might support such projects and additions to the basic budget as might prove feasible and advance the programme of the World Council.'

c) Towards the end of its discussions, the Committee reached the conclusion that its work would be greatly helped if there could be full consultation with the Central Committee at its 1958 meeting before the preparation of a first draft report to the Central Committee. The Committee on Programme and Finance therefore agreed to recommend to the Executive Committee:

that adequate time be allotted in the agenda of the Central Committee meeting in the summer of 1958 for:

(i) the presentation by the General Secretary of a paper on factors bearing upon the size of the WCC programme, particularly those arising from its mission and method of operation, and for discussion of that paper.

(ii) the presentation by Count van Randwijck of a paper on the problem of adequate financial support from member churches and other sources for the operations of the WCC on a basis which can be considered to represent a fair sharing of financial responsibility, and for a discussion of that paper.

(iii) the presentation by its Chairman, Dr. Blake, of a general indication of the preliminary conclusions reached by the Committee on Programme and Finance concerning the scope and size of the desirable programme and budget of the WCC in the period following the Third Assembly, and for a discussion of that presentation.

d) If these recommendations should be followed, the Committee on Programme and Finance would then plan:

(i) to hold its third meeting in 1959 and at that meeting to prepare its first report for presentation to and discussion at the meeting of the Central Committee in the summer of 1959.

(ii) during the succeeding year, to revise its report in the light of the discussion at the 1959 Central Committee meeting, and to present its final report to the Central Committee meeting in the summer of 1960 with a view to its inclusion in such form as might meet with the approval of the Central Committee in the Work Book for the Third Assembly.

e) During its second meeting, the Committee on Programme and Finance noted that the draft plan of integration submitted by the Joint Committee to the IMC and the WCC and considered by the 1957 Central Committee meeting, had noted the need for further study of the financial implications of that plan for integration. The Committee on Programme and Finance recognised that those implications would have an important bearing upon its work and agreed to recommend to the Executive Committee:

that the Joint Committee be requested to arrange for the necessary study of the financial implications of integration and to advise the Committee on Programme and Finance of the results of that study.

f) During its discussion of methods of securing financial support for the programme of the WCC, the Committee on Programme and Finance examined possible procedures for securing support for WCC Programme Projects, related to operations under the General Budget but not covered financially by the General Budget and also examined the decisions taken by the Executive Committee at its meeting in February 1955 on principles for the solicitation of funds from special sources. Recomendations on this question were being submitted by the Committee on Programme and Finance to the Executive Committee, through the Finance Sub-Committee.

g) The Committee on Programme and Finance reached the conclusion that, in the light of the present difficult financial position and of the probable postponement by one year of the Third Assembly, certain questions of increase in programme and of increase in financial support would need to be considered before the Third Assembly and recommendations on these questions were also being submitted through the Finance Sub-Committee."

Dr. Blake stressed the need for a full discussion at the Central Committee meeting, the pressure on the World Council to undertake activities beyond the limits of its financial resources was and would continue to be very great. Bishop Bell expressed concern that the Central Committee should be an opportunity for the exchange and discussion of ideas and should not be overburdened with administrative questions, Dr. Blake replied that the Committee on Programme and Finance hoped for a discussion of the nature of the World Council and its programme rather than a discussion of administrative questions. Principal Baillie pointed out that all references to a possible postponement of the Third Assembly should make clear that the question of postponement must be considered and decided by the Central Committee; this was agreed. In reply to Dr. Goodall, Dr. Blake stated that the report from the Joint Committee on the financial implications of integration would not be needed until after the meetings in the summer of 1958.

The Executive Committee then agreed to adopt the recommendations in paragraph c) above and to approve the suggested programme in paragraph d) above.

22. Finance

The report of the Finance Sub-Committee was presented by its Chairman, Dr. Blake. The report is set out below and the discussion and action of the Executive Committee is recorded after each section of the report.

(a) First estimate of 1957 General Budget Results

"The Finance Sub-Committee was informed that the first estimate of General Budget expenses in 1957 totalled $469,650, as against an approved level of expenditure of $463,000. The main reasons for which, for the first time in the history of the World Council, expenses exceeded the approved level were: the high level of expenses on the New Haven meetings; high travel expenses; and the cost of the Prapat Conference.

Receipts for 1957 were estimated as follows:

From member Churches	$423,000 - 424,000
Interest	5,800
Inter-Church Aid:	
For Divisional Staff	13,000
For Information Department	9,400
	$451,200 - 452,200

Thus a deficit of $18,500 - 20,000 was forecast. The Central Committee at its Yale meeting had decided

> 'that in so far as the 1957 operations under the General Budget result in a deficit, that deficit be covered by reducing as much as necessary the allocation of $20,000 to the General Reserve and that, in order to continue the necessary process of building the General Reserve at a rate of $20,000 per annum, the necessary supplementary amount be allocated from the Special Reserve to the General Reserve as at December 31, 1957'.

Thus the estimates indicated that the application of the Central Committee decision would permit the 1957 accounts to be closed without deficit."

Dr. Blake pointed out that there was no provision for unforeseen contingencies in the budget and that the programme had developed to the point at which no significant under-spending on individual budget lines could be expected. Thus unforeseen over-spending on any budget line must lead to over-spending on the total budget. The estimate of a deficit of $18,500 - 20,000 made some slight allowance for further expenses which might come to light before the final closing of the year's accounts. The Executive Committee took note of the report.

(b) Level of Expenditure under General Budget for 1958

"The Finance Sub-Committee received an estimate of expenses under the General Budget in 1958 totalling $473,000. The figures represented a closely drawn estimate of probable expenses and included neither any provision for contingencies nor any provision for salary increases to compensate the increase in the cost of

living index in Geneva; the Finance Sub-Committee recommends (see (d) below) that such increases should be granted as from January 1, 1958, at a cost of a little over $6,000 on the General Budget.

Revenue estimates for 1958 totalled $455,000 - 457,000. Since the Central Committee meeting at Yale had adopted a budget level of $473,000 for 1958 and had authorised the Executive Committee 'to approve at its meeting in February 1958 a level of expenditure exceeding estimated revenue by not more than $20,000, if this should prove necessary for the maintenance of the present approved programme these revenue estimates indicated that the Executive Committee had power to authorise a level of expenditure of $473,000.

The Finance Sub-Committee observed that it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain the approved programme within the limits of available income. After discussion, the Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend:

(i) that approval be given to a level of expenditure for 1958 totalling $473,000;

(ii) that provision be made within that total for salary increases amounting to a little over $6,000 in compensation for the increase in the cost of living index;

(iii) that the approved level of expenditure be otherwise based on the estimates totalling $473,000 submitted to the Finance Sub-Committee but that the Staff Executive Group be directed to effect economies sufficient to compensate the expense under (ii);

(iv) that the problem be reviewed again by the full Finance Committee at the time of the 1958 Central Committee meeting.'

Before acting on this item, the Executive Committee reviewed item d) below and took the action recorded below approving the suggested general increase in salaries. Dr. Visser 't Hooft pointed out that it would not be easy to effect the economies involved in iii) above which would have to be made mainly on travel and meetings but stated that the necessary limitation of expenses could and would be enforced. The Executive Committee then agreed to adopt recommendations i) - iv) above.

(c) Reference from Committee on Programme and Finance

'The Finance Sub-Committee received a report from the Committee on Programme and Finance recommending that, in the light of the present financial position under the General Budget and in view of the recommended postponement by one year of the Third Assembly, consideration might have to be given to seeking an increase in member Church contributions before the Third Assembly. The Committee on Programme and Finance drew attention to the following needs, all of which fall within the programme as presently foreseen by that Committee and none of which is covered by presently available income:

(i) the deficit on current operations of about $20,000 per annum;

(ii) any increased expenses which might result from the proposed review of salaries;

(iii) strengthening of the Finance and Administration Department to handle administrative questions, involving expense of about $3,500 per annum on the General Budget;

(iv) potential increased expenditure by the Faith and Order Department from 1960;

(v) an increase of about $5,000 per annum in the Evangelism Department budget to cover the expense of a full-time Secretary;

(vi) any expense on the study of race relations, if not covered by special project gifts - perhaps $2,000 p.a.;

(vii) the expense of any approved study of the question of religious liberty;

(viii) any expense which may be involved in maintaining the work of the Laity Department and the Department on the Co-operation of Men and Women in Church and Society, if additional resources cannot be secured when present project funds are exhausted.

(ix) any additional expenses of the New York office, particularly by reason of removal in 1959 to new accommodation at a higher rental - about $3,000 per annum.

The Finance Sub-Committee took note of this problem, which will need consideration by the full Finance Committee at its summer meeting."

Dr. Blake, in presenting this item, gave fuller explanations concerning items i) - ix) above and pointed out that the problem of financing the work till the Third Assembly represented an even greater problem than that of the 1958 operation. No action was requested from the Executive Committee at the present meeting but the Committee took note of the difficulties which would have to be faced at the summer meeting of the Central Committee.

(d) Personnel Questions

"The Finance Sub-Committee was informed that by reason of a rise of more than 7 points in the cost of living index in Geneva, a review of salaries was mandatory under the office rules. A proposal for a general salary increase of the order of 3 - 4% was examined. The Finance Sub-Committee was informed that, in addition to these proposed increases, a fundamental review and reconsideration of the basic salary scales for Secretarial staff by the Chairmen of the Staffing and Finance Committees had been proposed by the Committee on Programme and Finance; the Finance Sub-Committee agreed to endorse this proposal. The Finance Sub-Committee further directed that the adequacy of office staff salaries, even after the present increase, should be reviewed by the Director of Finance and Administration and the Vice-Chairman of the Finance Committee and a report presented to the next meeting of the Finance Committee. After full discussion, the Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend:

> that approval be given to the proposed general increase in salaries at Geneva headquarters from January 1, 1958."

Principal Baillie expressed the view that the suggested increase was modest and should be approved. Mr. Lombard supported this view and drew attention to the further review of office salaries which he had been directed to undertake with the Director of Finance and Administration. Dr. Blake explained that the review of salaries for Secretarial staff to be undertaken by himself and Dr. Payne, had become necessary particularly because of the need to restudy future staffing plans in the light of the proposed postponement of the Third Assembly. The Executive Committee agreed to adopt the above recommendation.

"The Finance Sub-Committee was informed that provision had been made from the General Budget accounts for 1957 and in the approved level of expenditure for 1958 for allocations to a Retirement and Widow's Pension Fund, in accordance with the decision taken by the Central Committee meeting in 1957, but that the presentation of a detailed plan for the operation of the fund would not be possible until the summer meeting.

The Finance Sub-Committee examined a number of individual questions and gave approval to: the granting of dependent relative allowances to two staff members; salary increases to two Secretarial staff members; the salary arrangements for one newly appointed Secretarial staff member; and special arrangements concerning U.S. social security coverage for American lay staff members on Geneva headquarters staff."

The Executive Committee took note of this information and agreed to adopt the recommendations of the Finance Sub-Committee.

(e) Investment Portfolio

"The Finance Sub-Committee reviewed the investment portfolio and noted that total holdings had a cash value of ₰210,220 and a market value of ₰199,014 at December 31, 1957. The market value was thus ₰11,206 below book value; against this, the Investment Fluctuation Fund amounted to ₰10,000 but there had been some rise in market prices since January 1, 1958.

After discussion and review of the situation, the Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend:

that the Investment Advisory Committee be asked:

(i) to review the investment portfolio and consider whether recommendations should be made for change in the portfolio,

(ii) to make recommendations for the investment of an additional sum of about ₰20,000 to raise investments to the amount of the total credit on the General Reserve and the General Reserve of the Ecumenical Institute at December 31, 1957, namely ₰231,172,

(iii) to make recommendations for the suitable investment in short-term securities of ₰60,000 against the credit balance at December 31, 1957 on the Reserve for the Expenses of the Third Assembly,

(iv) to make recommendations for the suitable investment in short term securities of any balance on the Headquarters Properties Development Fund, in excess of short term needs for the covering of expenses.

The Finance Sub-Committee further agreed to recommend:

that the recommendations of the Investment Advisory Committee under (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) above shall be referred to the Chairman of the Finance Committee and to Mr. Charles Parlin, and, in so far as they concur, the Director of Finance and Administration be directed to act according to those recommendations;

that any interest earned on investments made under (iii) above be credited to the Reserve for the Expenses of the Third Assembly;

that any interest earned on investments made under (iv) above be credited to the Headquarters Properties Development Fund and that any investments made under (iv) be treated as special holdings unavailable for any other purpose than that for which the gifts to the fund were designated."

Dr. Blake drew attention to the encouraging fact that the cash position of the World Council had improved, so that the recommended investments could be made without embarrassment to the liquidity of the World Council's resources. The Executive Committee agreed to adopt the above recommendations.

(f) Budget for Third Assembly

"The Finance Sub-Committee reviewed a paper giving a provisional estimate of expenses for the Third Assembly in Ceylon. Attention was drawn to the fact that the estimates were highly provisional: they were based upon the expenses of the Evanston Assembly which are of only limited value for estimates concerning an Assembly in Ceylon; they pre-supposed the adoption of plans for the organisation of the Assembly, which plans had not yet been approved; and it had not yet been possible to secure local information in Ceylon concerning prices and estimated expenses. The Finance Sub-Committee deferred consideration of the question until firmer estimates could be presented."

The Executive Committee took note of the position.

(g) W.C.C. Programme Projects

"The Finance Sub-Committee received a report from the Committee on Programme and Finance suggesting that the principles for the solicitation of funds from special sources, adopted by the Executive Committee in February, 1955, should be re-examined and more fully formulated and making specific recommendations to that effect. After examination and slight modification of these recommendations, the Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend:

(i) that there be adopted the following definition for a category of WCC Programme Projects:

> 'That a WCC Programme Project is an activity, proposed for a limited period of time, which grows out of and is in line with the established programme and policy of the WCC, which is not financed from the General Budget and which is carried on under the direction of a Division or a Department, or directly under the General Secretariat of the WCC, under the general control of the Central Committee.'

(ii) that WCC Programme Projects shall require authorization as follows:

> 'A WCC Programme Project shall be a programme item which has been properly approved and authorized by the Assembly but for which, by reason of the inadequacy of resources, financial provision has not been included within the General Budget, or shall be a programme item which has been authorized by the Central or Executive Committee on recommendation from the General Secretariat or from the appropriate divisional or departmental committee and after reference to the Finance Committee or Sub-Committee.'

(iii) That the main sources of support for WCC Programme Projects shall be individuals and foundations and that, in order to avoid competition between appeals or with income for the General Budget itself, appeals to such sources may be made only after authorization by the General Secretary and the Chairman of the Finance Committee and, if the appeal is to be presented to a church organization, only after clearance with the appropriate officers of the Church concerned. Contributions may be accepted from member Churches for the support of a WCC Programme Project, provided that such designated gifts shall not be accepted if the effect would be to reduce income otherwise available for the General Budget.

(iv) that procedures be developed for the inclusion in the standard monthly financial statements reporting operations under the General Budget, of receipts and payments against WCC Programme Projects."

Dr. Blake pointed out that the above recommendations represented an amplification and not a change of previous decisions and formulated the procedures which were, in fact, being followed. The possibility of securing project resources made possible the realisation of elements of the approved programme which could not be financed from normal income. Dr. Visser 't Hooft pointed out that the decisions on this matter must be referred for examination and, if agreed, confirmation to the full Finance Committee and the Central Committee. The Executive Committee agreed to adopt the recommendations, subject to confirmation by the next Central Committee meeting.

(h) Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees - First estimate of actual revenue and expenditure on Service Programme in 1957

"The Finance Sub-Committee was informed that this question had been reviewed at the end of January by the Administrative Committee of the Division and that the estimates of revenue amounted to $775,000, as against the Service Programme budget for 1957 of $750,000. The estimate of expenditure in 1957 totalled about $738,000. The total expenditure estimates included the net expenses of the Service to Refugees which, on the basis of first estimates, amounted to $454,659 against a budget of $445,000. It was noted that the total expense figure included provision for a loss arising from certain irregularities which had been found in the financial activities of one of the field offices of the Service to Refugees. The Finance Sub-Committee directed that the possibility of bonding staff members carrying financial responsibility should be examined and a report on this question submitted to the Finance Committee."

Dr. Blake recalled that the detailed control of this operation is normally exercised by the Administrative Committee of the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees but the position is reported briefly to the Executive Committee.

(i) Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees - Service Programme Budget 1958

"The Finance Sub-Committee received and took note of the Service Programme budget for 1958 which had been approved by the Administrative Committee of the Division at its meeting at the end of January. This budget amounts in total to $825,000, which includes an amount of $500,000 for the net expenses of the Service to Refugees. Present information regarding intended support for the programme indicates good reason to hope that revenue will be adequate to cover the total budget."

The Executive Committee took note of this information.

(j) Travel Loan Fund - Revolving Fund

"The Finance Sub-Committee was informed that the position of this fund, which is used for loans to enable refugees to emigrate and is basically financed by grants from the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration, had been reviewed by the Administrative Committee of the Division at the end of January. The position of the fund had improved by about $72,000 during 1957 and, although there was still a net deficit of about $58,000 on the fund at the end of 1957, this need occasion no anxiety, since quarterly repayments on loans already granted are running at more than $100,000. The Administrative Committee had authorized the continuance of operations in 1958 at a rate of about 3,500 movements per annum. The Finance Sub-Committee took note of this information."

(k) W.C.C. Travel Loan Fund

"The Finance Sub-Committee was informed that the Administrative Committee of the Division had also reviewed the development of the WCC Travel Loan Fund, which is used to assist the emigration of refugees not eligible for ICEM assistance. Here again the position improved during 1957 but the improvement was less than forecast in July 1957 and forecasts suggest that the future improvement will be less than was forecast last summer. The net overdraft declined by about $28,500 in 1957 to about $278,000.

The main reasons for which the position improved less than had been expected were that loans granted in 1957 exceeded estimates, receipts from advance payments and repayments were lower than expected and collections against RRA loans, of which 25% is credited to this fund, were also lower than expected.

The Administrative Committee of the Division had given lengthy and careful consideration to this problem, since the revised forecasts suggested that an overdraft of about $114,000 might remain at the end of 1959 and the objective of eliminating the overdraft on this fund by 1960 might be endangered. The Administrative Committee had directed that certain possibilities of improving the position should be examined and pursued and the position reviewed at its next meeting in April.

The Finance Sub-Committee took note of this information."

At the suggestion of Dr. Blake, the Executive Committee agreed that items j) to k) be taken as read and included in the minutes.

23. Headquarters Properties.

Dr. Blake recalled that the ad hoc Headquarters Properties Committee consists of those members of the Finance Committee who are also members of the Executive Committee, plus Mr. Georges Lombard. The Finance Sub-Committee had therefore, acting as ad hoc Headquarters Properties Committee, examined the situation and made the following report:

"The Finance Sub-Committee was informed that in October 1957 the owners of 19a-23 route de Malagnou advised the World Council that they were not willing to sell those properties. An immediate and intensive search for alternative sites was undertaken. The assistance of the authorities of the Canton and of the City of Geneva was sought and the problem discussed with them on numerous occasions. All suggested possibilities were pursued but most were found to be unsuitable or not available for purchase. The Finance Sub-Committee was informed that it had been possible to negotiate agreements in the nature of options in respect of two possible sites and that there remained some possibility that negotiations might yet be successfully re-opened for the acquisition of the Malagnou properties.

The Finance Sub-Committee examined the advantages and disadvantages of the two possible new sites. It was concluded: that both were excellent sites; that both were adequate in size and larger than the maximum ground area which could, in the most favourable circumstances, be available at route de Malagnou; and that in respect of one site it would be necessary to purchase the new site and then to defer the sale of the Malagnou properties until the new buildings had been completed, whereas in the other case, the city of Geneva was willing to make the new site available on a basis of exchange against the World Council properties at route de Malagnou and to grant the World Council a lease for the occupation of the Malagnou properties during the construction period.

The Finance Sub-Committee concluded that the site offered by the City of Geneva at Saconnex offered clear advantages in terms of fuller assurance of availability, of financial advantages during the period of construction and of lower ultimate cost and agreed to recommend:

(i) that negotiations for the acquisition of the site at Saconnex from the City of Geneva on a basis of exchange against the World Council properties at route de Malagnou, as set out in the letter dated February 4, 1958, from the Administrative Council of the City of Geneva, be pursued with maximum expedition on the condition that a ground surface area of 31,000 square metres represented the minimum acceptable to the World Council of Churches;

(ii) that the Chairman of the Central Committee and the Chairman of the Finance Committee be empowered to take any decisions needed before the summer meeting of the Central Committee, including power to acquire the property in question and to take final decisions as to the terms and conditions on which the property shall be acquired;

(iii) that, if sufficient assurance of the acquisition of the property at Saconnex can be obtained at a sufficiently early date, the staff be directed to request the architects to endeavour to produce for the 1958 Central Committee meeting first plans for the new headquarters properties to be erected on that site;

(iv) that the possibility of acquiring the second site shall, as far as possible, be kept open unless and until the negotiations under (i) and (ii) be brought to a successful conclusion,"

Dr. Visser 't Hooft explained in fuller detail, with the use of maps to indicate precise locations, the advantages and disadvantages of the possible new sites. Dr. Fry pointed out to the Committee the importance of this decision concerning the situation of the new Headquarters. After full discussion, the Executive Committee agreed to adopt the above recommendations i) - iv), with an expression of thanks to the Finance Sub-Committee and especially to those of its members who had visited Geneva prior to the meeting in order to study the alternative possibilities.

24. Closing Actions

The Chairman noted with appreciation a telegram of greetings from the Australian Council for the W.C.C.

The Chairman expressed the gratitude of the Committee to the British Council of Churches and the Rev. Kenneth Slack for the excellent arrangements made by them for the meeting of the Committee.

Closing worship was led by Dr. Fry.

The meeting was adjourned at noon on February 14, 1958.

A p p e n d i x No 1

Executive Committee No 45
February 1958

PROPOSALS CONCERNING THE THIRD ASSEMBLY

Introduction

General Schedule of Assembly Preparation.

The New Haven Central Committee actions on the Assembly suggest the following general schedule for Assembly preparation:

1957 - 1958. Preparation of proposals to the Central Committee on the major points of the Assembly's work, program and organization, including proposals on the procedures for preparation. The Central Committee decisions on the theme and sections, possibly elaborated with some questions should go at once to member churches, associated councils and to individuals for comment.

1958 - 1959. Intensive work of preparation following decisions of the 1958 Central Committee on sections, and general Assembly organization culminating in 1959 summer meetings. Beginning work of local arrangements in Ceylon.

1959 - 1960. Production of Assembly documents on sections by March 1960. Preparatory work for Committees, culminating in 1960 summer meetings. Intensive work on organization, program, and local arrangements.

Preparation needed in 1958:

If the above schedule holds, proposals should be developed for the 1958 meeting of the Central Committee on the following points:

I. Basic content of the theme and the sections;
II. Procedures for the "Committees" at the Assembly;
III. Rules of debate and procedure;
IV. Assembly budget;
V. Provisional allocation of places.

The Present Paper.

The Central Committee at Yale asked that the Executive Committee prepare proposals concerning the Third Assembly for consideration by the Central Committee in 1958. The paper which follows results from discussion within the staff and consultation with the members of the Executive Committee

and others. It deals with (I) theme and sections, and (II) Committees. (IV) Budget will come through the report of the Finance Committee. Proposals for (III) Rules, and (V) allocation of places, will be put before the Executive at its summer meeting.

It is suggested that the Executive Committee comment upon the proposals contained in this paper, making suggestions for revision, and that the result be further circulated for comment among members of the Central Committee and others, especially those on the Working Committees of the Departments. At its summer meeting, the Executive Committee could formulate such definite proposals for the Central Committee as may seem wise.

I. ON THE THEME AND SECTIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY

A. The Content of the Theme or Title.

The action of the Central Committee on the theme or title was as follows:

"AGREED: subject to adjustments to be made by the Executive Committee:

> that the Third Assembly should have a title or a theme. Its function should be two-fold. First, the title or theme should serve as a means of proclaiming to the world, particularly to Asian peoples, an essential part of the Christian faith. The theme or title should therefore be worded in the form of a simple, clear affirmation or question. It should be such that it can readily and forcefully be rendered into Asian languages. Second, the theme should serve as a focusing point for the deliberations of the Assembly, and should be related to the discussion in the sections.
> The Sub-Committee recommends that the title or theme have to do with the area of Christian affirmation concerned with Jesus Christ, His Church and the world."

Furthermore, the Central Committee stated that the work of the Assembly should grow out of the present work of the World Council of Churches. Discussion in the sub-committee at Yale and in the Central Committee as a whole indicated that the Committee felt this to be of primary importance.

In the light of these actions, the Executive Committee is asked to consider whether two sets of terms do not provide a framework for the work of the Assembly and at the same time reflect the present work of the World Council of Churches. The first set of terms is Lordship of Jesus Christ, Church and world. The second set of terms is fellowship (koinonia), witness (martyria) and service (diakonia). None of these terms refers exclusively to the work of any one Department of the W.C.C. Yet taken together, they represent most of the fundamental concerns of all the Departments and of the W.C.C. as a whole. Moreover, many of the deepest current problems which the W.C.C. faces are suggested by these terms, or by their relationship to one another.

If this is true, the Executive Committee is asked to consider further, whether the terms Lordship of Jesus Christ, Church and world should not, in relation to the Assembly, be interpreted as referring to the calling of the

Church to participate in the on-going work of Jesus Christ in the world. In this interpretation, the calling is a main note; the direction, into the world is another; and participation in the work of Jesus Christ, which takes place in the Church but also outside of or beyond it, is still another.

Two main proposals for a theme or title have been put forward which the Executive Committee is asked to consider in the light of all of the foregoing.

1. Christ sends His Church into the (or His) World.

This formulation of the theme is based upon John 17 (especially v. 18). It must be noted, however, that while it is implicit in John 17 that the Church participates in the work of Christ in the world, the formulation of the theme above does not state this explicitly. Is it possible to find a formula which embraces participation as well as sending and world?

This theme would provide a particular line of approach for each of the sections. Christ is Lord and Judge of the Church, and Lord and Judge of the world as well. Churches sent by Christ into the world of which He is the Lord are churches which are called to serve and which do not live unto themselves. This recognition of God-given mission and the denial of self-aggrandizement should run throughout all the sections.

2. Jesus Christ: The Light of the World

This theme, which was proposed by the Church of Wurttemberg, represents a different approach from the theme suggested above, but one in harmony with the basic idea of the Central Committee. It is a theme which contains a brief statement of the total Gospel. Old and New Testament references alike support it. It contains implicitly, although not explicitly, the ideas of Lordship, of sending, of participation, and of the direction into the world.

It emphasizes the work of Christ in the world, and the radical contrast between Him and the world. Many Biblical references show the relevance of this theme for the terms fellowship, witness and service (e.g. Isaiah 9:2, Matt. 5:16, John 8:12, 9:5, 2 Cor. 4:6, 1 Jn 1:7).

It may also be pointed out that the theme of Light is particularly appropiate for an Assembly to be held at Christmastime.

B. The Content of the Sections.

The Central Committee asked:

> "that a first plan for the Assembly be prepared based upon the division of the Assembly into three sections as follows:
>
> Unity
> Christian Witness Today
> Christian Responsibility in Social and International Affairs
>
> (It is not intended that the above be the actual titles of the Sections.)

"that the basic subject matter to be treated in these three sections grow out of the present concerns and work of the World Council of Churches."

The Executive Committee is asked to consider the suggestion that further shape and substance should be given to the sections by the second set of terms which are central to all W.C.C. work at present, namely fellowship (koinonia), witness (martyria) and service (diakonia). Each of these may give a focus to each of the sections, but none of these terms can be considered alone. They belong to the basic nature of the Church, and therefore must be considered together. Each section must therefore to some degree deal with them all.

A proposal for the three sections therefore is as follows:

1. The Church Called to Unity. This section would (a) consider the special mission of the churches under Jesus Christ in the achievement of fellowship (koinonia), and how it is related to witness (martyria) and to service (diakonia). The section would (b) ask what this means for the renewal and self-sacrifice of the organized churches.

   Under these questions, the section would consider different levels of unity. The unity of bearing one another's burdens, the unity of social witness, the unity of men and women, unity within the faith, the worship and the order of the church indicate some of the many aspects of the total problem which might be dealt with. Further, the question of the relationship between the unity which the Gospel requires among men and the unity which it requires in the church might be taken up. Thus virtually all of the work of the W.C.C. would be involved in this section.

2. The Church Sent Forth to Witness. This section would (a) consider the special mission of the churches under Jesus Christ in witness (martyria), and how it is related to fellowship (koinonia) and to service (diakonia). The section would (b) ask what this means for the renewal and self-sacrifice of the organized churches.

   Under these questions, the section would enter into such problems involved in witnessing in the contemporary world as the urgency of Christian witness, the adequacy of evangelism today and needed reforms, the place of the world mission, the function of the laity, the meaning of Christian social action for a Christian witness, and others. This section, like the first, would reflect the total work of the W.C.C.

3. The Church a Servant in the World. This section would (a) consider the special mission of the churches under Jesus Christ in service (diakonia), how it is related to fellowship (koinonia) and to witness (martyria). The section would (b) ask what this means for the renewal and self-sacrifice of the organized churches.

   Under these questions, the section would deal with the Church as a servant of the world. Particular issues, among others, would be the distinctive Christian contributions to social justice and international peace in the contemporary world, the role of Christians in ministering to their fellow-men in particular need, the relationship between service within the church and service to the world in general, the

problem of cooperation with non-Christians in social and international action, the position - whether too isolated or too greatly identified - of the churches in society and the effect of this upon their ability to serve society. As in the other two sections, most of the work of the W.C.C. would be involved in this section.

C. Preparatory Material.

The Central Committee did not indicate fully the type of preparatory material which would be needed, but did ask that questions be formulated for each of the three sections, and that these be sent to the churches for discussion "with a view to securing a general participation in the work of the Assembly, and to providing a background of discussion within the churches for the delegates who will attend the Assembly". The Central Committee asked that these questions be prepared for its 1958 meeting.

The Executive Committee is asked whether it desires to give further directions as to the nature of these questions. Presumably the Central Committee did not have in mind a questionnaire for each of the three sections, but rather an outline of the main problems, to be dealt with by each of the sections. This outline should be in a form which would outline issues and raise questions, and would omit the general surveys which were used in preparation for Evanston.

Further, the Executive Committee is asked whether there should not be supplementary preparatory material for the delegates, and perhaps for distribution within the churches. This might well consist of documentation which is already in existence, or will be by the time of the Assembly. Some of it might be used in its original form, as for instance the material to be issued by the Rapid Social Change study. Other documents might have to be specially edited, so as to compile existing material in convenient form. Does the Executive Committee desire the staff to formulate a proposal along these lines?

Finally, the opinion of the Executive Committee is asked on the question of draft reports for the sections. The Central Committee at Yale did not discuss this matter. Is it wise to provide draft reports in fairly full detail? an outline of a suggested draft report? an annotated agenda? or a mere agenda of points to be discussed?

D. Future Procedure.

It is proposed that:

1. Revision of the foregoing be made in the light of the Executive Committee's discussion, and that this revision be sent to members of the Central Committee, members of the Working Committees and others for comment prior to the meeting of the Executive Committee in the summer of 1958.

2. At its summer meeting, the Executive Committee should make definite proposals to the Central Committee in the light of comments received and in the light of its own further discussion.

3. Between the summer of 1958 and the summer of 1959, the staff in consultation with officers of the Working Committees and others should develop the main questions for discussion in the sections, and in the churches in preparation for the Assembly. The attention of the Executive Committee is called to a change at this point, since the Central Committee desired this to be done by 1958. This date seems to be too early for this process to take place fruitfully.

4. In the summer of 1959, there should be specially organized meetings to develop preparatory material for each of the three sections. Each section, according to the foregoing proposals, will involve the concerns of all, or virtually all, of the W.C.C. departments. The special meetings of 1959 therefore should consist of representatives of the Working Committees of the W.C.C. departments. Thus, to illustrate, Faith and Order will send members of its Working Committee to each of the three Assembly preparatory meetings, and so on for all the Departments and Divisions. It is proposed to draw virtually the total membership of the three Assembly preparatory meetings thus from the Working Committees. The task of these meetings would be three-fold: to develop the questions for discussion in the churches and at the Assembly; to decide as to whether the Sections at the Assembly will need to be sub-divided, and if so how; and to begin work on such draft report as may be authorized.

II. ON THE COMMITTEES FOR WORLD COUNCIL BUSINESS

A. The Function of the Committees.

It has been the function of the "Committees" at previous Assemblies to consider proposals concerning the organization and program of the W.C.C. Departments and Divisions. It is proposed that this function be continued for the "Committees" of the Third Assembly, and that where necessary another function be added. Some departments, notably C.C.I.A., have in the past relied upon the work of the Section to provide that basis for policy which is necessary for their operation. The proposal to have only three sections at the Third Assembly, each of which will deal with the work of most of the Departments, means that Departments cannot look to the Section for basic policy to the same degree as they have, in some cases, in the past. It is therefore proposed that the Committees undertake this function also, considering policy to be followed, program to be suggested and authorized, and organization to be provided.

B. Preparation for the work of the Committees.

The Central Committee asked that "relatively detailed plans concerning work to be undertaken in the period 1961-1967 be made to the Assembly". In order that such detailed plans be drawn up, three sets of proposals will have to be coordinated:

1. Proposals from the Programme and Finance Committee.
2. Proposals concerning I.M.C. - W.C.C. integration.
3. Proposals from Divisions and Departments.

Inasmuch as the Programme and Finance Committee will have to take into account the plan for W.C.C. - I.M.C. integration, it is suggested that its report is the key to the process of making plans for recommendation to the Assembly. Divisions and Departments, that is, will not be able to proceed until the report of the Programme and Finance Committee is available. It is proposed therefore that the Programme and Finance Committee be asked to give a provisional report in 1958 and a final report in 1959, thus enabling Divisions and Departments to proceed to draw up their proposals for the Assembly.

This procedure and schedule would make it possible for Departmental Working Committees to make final proposals in the summer of 1960.

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Appendix II
Executive Committee No. 44
February 1958

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF INTER-CHURCH AID AND SERVICE TO REFUGEES TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, London, February 1958

The Administrative Committee of the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees has just completed three days of meetings. These followed on two days of consultation on the work of the Division in Asia, Africa and Latin America, with special reference to the material aid and surplus commodities programmes. The fact that for its own meetings the Committee held three sessions each day gives some indication of the increasing scope of the Division's task. What this means in financial commitment by member churches to the Division's Service Programme and Project Lists, to say nothing of their involvement in the world wide service of refugees, will be revealed in the report to the Executive Committee from the Finance Sub-Committee. It must be said here that the support of the churches either directly or through their national cooperative agencies to the Service Programme of the Division is most encouraging and the regularity with which that support is now provided has removed a considerable burden of anxiety from the Administrative Committee and officers of the Division. Similarly, support for the projects published in the Division's Lists continues to increase and ready and generous response is made both in money and in goods to the calls for help which the Division sends out for the meeting of emergency situations.

If the Travel Loan Funds still give some cause for concern in that our attempts to forecast the rate of reduction of the deficit of these funds have proved to be too optimistic, it will nonetheless be seen that considerable progress has been made in reducing these deficits and that the controls on the funds are generally proving effective.

The forecast of receipts for the Service Programme in 1958 is also encouraging and the refinement of the procedures for dealing with the Project Lists promises to reduce the discrepancy between requests and support which has been a source of concern for some time.

The Executive Committee will also be glad to learn that although the Division depends largely on the fidelity and generosity of the U.S. churches for the maintenance of its work, the non American churches are increasing their contributions and their participation in the total enterprise of Inter-Church Aid.

We are happy to report that the negotiations which have been proceeding for about 2½ years concerning the relationship of the Division's ministries to those of the International Missionary Council and the various missionary agencies have been confirmed by the Ghana Assembly of the International Missionary Council. We have now a basis of understanding which will help us to work in greater cooperation. No doubt adjustments will have to be made in the coming months, and indeed it may be hoped that

this will be the case for this would be the sign of growth and development in our collaboration. The members of the Executive Committee have in their hands a statement of arrangements which have been made to govern the relationships of the Division with the East Asia Christian Conference. The Administrative Committee is very gratified to have this understanding with the Conference and the assurance which this gives of the help of the Conference in its work for the churches of East Asia.

A report such as this is bound to be selective and in making the selection less than justice is done to the many aspects of the Division's continuing task, but the attention of the Executive Committee is especially invited to certain salient features of the Division's programme since last July.

I. Refugees

Dr. Chandler is here and will be able to deal with questions which the Committee may want to ask about this programme. He and his colleagues have been responsible for the resettlement of 28,200 refugees during the past year. In addition several thousands were successfully integrated into the local economies of countries of first asylum. Many of these were Hungarians. The Refugee Service has played a significant role in the very great operation which has led to the resettlement or integration of some 180,000 Hungarian refugees. It is estimated that 8000 Hungarian refugees are still in camps in Austria and all of the 18 000 who crossed into Yugoslavia have been resettled. The figure of 28,200 also includes a large group of unfortunate Greeks who under the pressure of events and circumstances of the past months had left Egypt for Greece, from which land most of them have been resettled in Australia.

The Administrative Committee calls the attention of the Executive Committee to the tragic situation of the European refugees who have moved down from China to Hong Kong or who have crossed to Japan. When more than five years of effort to secure their exit permits from China had proved successful it was unfortunately discovered towards the end of last year that the inter-governmental agencies had insufficient funds to move these people to the lands of resettlement. What has been called the "imaginative and generous action" of CWS in loaning $100,000 to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees has helped to keep the stream of movement flowing and has had an effect, too, in challenging agencies and governments to further action. The World Council of Churches Service to Refugees has a special commitment to this group of people and the Administrative Committee took action to call the churches to an extra effort on their behalf.

A brief mention of this service can take no account of the pastoral and welfare ministries which are exercised to refugees in many different lands day in and day out, and especially the service rendered to them by integration, counselling, training, employment and housing programmes.

II. The Middle East

The failure of the Director of UNWRA to secure an underwriting of the budget for this operation in the Middle East from member nations of the United Nations has created a crisis not only for the work of UNWRA itself but also for the voluntary agencies which are cooperating with it. A resolution passed by the Administrative Committee for which the support and confirmation of the Executive Committee is sought, is in the hands of the members of the Committee. The acceptance of this resolution will serve to focus the attention of member churches once more on this tragic situation and it is hoped will help to secure from them additional support for the work of the Near East Christian Council and especially for its Relief Committee.

III. Migration

In accordance with the decision first taken at the Central Committee meeting at Davos in 1955, arrangements have now been made for a conference on the subject of Migration. We have been fortunate in securing the service of Mr. Baldwin C. Sjollema, who was formerly on our Refugee staff in Holland and Austria. He has now come to Geneva and in close cooperation with Dr. Rees and Dr. Chandler has begun his work in preparation for the study and the Conference. The Administrative Committee submits a special resolution on this subject. It will be noted that to the original suggestion that the study should be on migration only has now been added a further item, viz. an appraisal of the operation of the Service to Refugees of the World Council in relation to this whole question.

IV. Inter-Church Aid Matters

Turning to what may be called more specifically matters of Inter-Church Aid the attention of the Committee is called

a) Hungary

to the continuing programme for Hungary. During the past year a steady flow of supplies and money has been sent for carefully designated projects in Hungary for which the Hungarian churches have requested help. Shipments of cotton for the manufacture of linen articles for the church institutions, paper for the printing of hymn books and bibles (the first 3000 hymn books are just off the press), outfit allowances for pastors and church workers, 2 cars and several scores of motor cycles, have been features of this programme. For these items properly endorsed receipts have been received in Geneva and we have no doubt at all that the supplies have reached their destination. Considerable help has also been requested for church building reconstruction projects, and a carefully prepared programme for meeting these basic needs has received good support from churches in several lands. It will be carried out as soon as the Hungarian government allows the Hungarian churches to put before WCC staff the already prepared individual dossiers, project by project. It is the Division's intention to continue this programme as long as it is possible and while resources are available. My colleague Dr. Schomer, who has

recently been in Hungary, is here in the Committee and is available to answer questions or to speak further about this work. He has also been in Poland and as members of the Committee may desire, can deal with questions about his visit there;

b) Poland

We are glad to report that after visits by Dr. Schomer and Rev. John Metzler a programme of aid to the Polish churches has been drawn up and circulated to member churches of the World Council. The programme is slowly being implemented. Both in Hungary and in Poland we have collaborated closely with our friends and colleagues in the Lutheran World Federation and the Presbyterian World Alliance. During the next year for the work in Poland, the L.W.S. and the Division together will have the services of Pastor Cederberg of Sweden as a liaison officer. He will make carefully prepared visits to Poland on the initiative of both bodies. He will report to us jointly. In this way we hope that we may have some regular interpretation of the needs of the Polish churches and regular advice about the programme which is being operated jointly.

c) Cyprus

At the invitation of the Division, Pastor Henrik Hauge of the Church of Norway and Director of the Ecumenical Institute of the Church of Norway, will undertake during February, circumstances permitting, a visit to the churches of Cyprus. He is going solely and exclusively in the interests of Inter-Church Aid. No public announcement has been made nor will be made nor must be made concerning this visit. It is hoped that in his person he may represent the interests and concerns of the churches for the Christian brethren and people of Cyprus and that some ways may be found in which that interest and concern may through inter-church aid be tangibly expressed.

d) Viet Nam

The opportunity for continuing the ministry begun by Pastor Roland Dumartheray, who more than a year ago successfully carried out a mission of fellowship to the churches of Viet Nam, has now arisen. An invitation from the Relief Committee of the Church in Viet Nam was received some time ago, but we had not been able to find the right person to send in answer to this request. We have now found one in whom we have confidence, namely Mr. A. A. van den Brandeler, former dean of students of Leiden University. He is prepared to go for a period not exceeding three years and to be at the disposal of the Vietnamese Church for such services as they desire him to render. It is proposed that during the first months of his stay he shall spend his time in learning the Vietnamese language thus enabling him eventually to work more effectively. The resolution covering Mr. van den Brandeler's appointment is also among the Committee's papers.

e) Hong Kong

The Administrative Committee of the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees has benefitted greatly from the recent visit Miss Janet Lacey, Director of the Department of Interchurch Aid and Service to Refugees of the British Council of Churches and a member of the Administrative Committee of this Division, has been able to make to Hong Kong. She spent almost three weeks there. During that time she gained a very good insight into the general situation and has established most cordial relationships with our friends and colleagues there. As a result of this visit the Administrative Committee has received a most illuminating report from Miss Lacey and certain new developments both through a direct church to church relationship as well as through the Division are now being negotiated. Dr. Norris Wilson, the Director of CWS and Secretary of the Advisory Committee of the U.S. Conference of Member Churches, will also be beginning a long tour through Asia in the middle of February and this will include a week's stay in Hong Kong. It may be expected, therefore, that during the coming months the opportunity and scope of the churches' service in Hong Kong will be greatly broadened.

I may note in passing that in this growing work in lands outside Europe we have now the services of Dr. Raymond Dudley, who has already taken up his assignment in Geneva by the side of Dr. van Beyma and has begun the task of interpreting to and seeking advice from the missionary agencies concerning the whole programme.

V. Surplus Commodities Programme

When the U.S. churches through CWS undertook participation in the U.S. Government programme for distributing surplus foods, the Division was approached to accept general responsibility for this programme so that the desire of the U.S.churches that the programme should serve an ecumenical purpose might be met. At that time, in 1954, an arrangement was made to bring the operation under survey and appraisal at the end of a period of three years. The Division has been engaged in this task during recent months. A consultation on the European part of the programme was held in October and a consultation on the Asian part in January of this year. As a result of this examination certain judgments have been formulated and as far as Europe and Latin America are concerned certain changes made in the operating procedures whereby the Division itself through its Service to Refugees no longer continues to be an operating agent. The Division however has reaffirmed its willingness to accept responsibility for the programme and to do what it can by advice, interpretation and action to support the U.S. churches in this onerous but significant undertaking which they so generously sustain. It is with a deep sense of satisfaction that we record that in all these conversations in which at times there has been the most frank speaking, we of the Division have been able to move forward in complete and cordial understanding with our colleagues in CWS as well as with those in the lands of distribution.

In presenting this report to the Executive Committee it is requested that the Committee receive it, that it notes the actions of the Administrative Committee set forth in the accompanying documents, and that the resolutions on migration and the Middle East receive the imprimatur of the Executive Committee by its adoption of them as its own.

APPENDIX III

RESPONSE TO THE MINUTE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF OCTOBER 8 AND 9 WITH REGARD TO THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

On October 8 and 9 the Administrative Committee of the Division requested that an enquiry be made of Mr. Willard Jones concerning the situation in the Near East with regard to Arab refugees.

On November 16 Dr. van Beyma wrote to Mr. Willard Jones quoting the minute of the Administrative Committee as follows:

"In order to have a clearer picture of the present situation, the Administrative Committee agreed that the staff

1) inform the Committee of the status of UNRWA's position when it becomes established;

2) ask Mr. Willard Jones to survey the needs and prepare a statement on the role the voluntary agencies should play."

Mr. Willard Jones wrote on November 21st indicating that both the Chairman, of the Near East Christian Council Committee for Refugee Work, the Rev. H. McMullen, and he himself had had a discussion both with Mr. Jamieson and Mr. Henry Labouisse. Concerning this conversation Mr. Willard Jones wrote:

"We found him more sanguine than Mr. Jamieson but still anxious about the future of UNRWA. He asked Mr. Jamieson to write me on the subject of our conversation and I enclose, herewith, a copy of that letter.

"You will note that UNRWA does not apparently envisage any radical changes in the near future. With regard to the desire for more careful selection of used clothing mentioned on P.1, par. 2, let me say that this is exactly the line we have been taking for years. You will see from my latest News Items that we are even more urgent than UNRWA that the right kind of clothing be shipped.

"In par. 3 the question of cash contributions to UNRWA revives a rather sore point. The V.A's think UNRWA should have made its appeal through Near East representatives rather than direct to headquarters in the USA and UK. I refer to their new appeal for new garments and cash contributions for cloth. Of course, Lutherans will send through LWF and Mennonites through MCC and Catholics through the Pontifical Mission no matter how strong an appeal is received from UNRWA, but we in the NECCCRW are not quite so closely tied to some of our contributors and we fear that this direct approach may cause confusion.

"As to the item par. 4, c on page 2 let me say that the Voluntary Agencies are doing what they can to cooperate by absorbing certain sewing classes and community centers, but we are not eager to take over schemes which UNRWA wishes to drop nor are we ready to expand our commitments beyond our budget."

"You will note that Mr. Jamieson concludes with the hope that we Voluntary Agencies may be able to assume "even greater responsibilities" in the future. To do so we will, of course, need increased funds, perhaps even beyond our askings for 1958."

Subsequent to the conversation with Mr. Labouisse, Mr. Jamieson wrote the following letter to Mr. Willard Jones:-

"Dear Mr. Jones,

1. The Director has left for New York. Before leaving, he asked me to write you this letter. He enjoyed the opportunity of talking with you and Reverend McMullen the other day very much. After considering the matters you discussed, he thought it worthwhile in view of present conditions to recapitulate the ways in which the Voluntary Agencies could help the refugees.

2. In the past, most of the Voluntary Agencies' efforts associated with UNRWA have been directed towards the collection of donated clothing. UNRWA, for this fiscal year, will have spent more than $300,000 for the overseas transportation of clothing which the Agencies have collected from the United States and Canada. Since, to the refugees, the problem of clothing is so pressing, UNRWA will continue to pay transport costs for this purpose, as before. It does behoove all agencies to sort out from what is collected those articles not appropriate to the habits and living conditions of Palestine refugees, so that all that is transported will be put to good use.

3. We have found that donations of whole cloth can be put to better use and occasion far less wastage than donated second-hand clothing. You are aware of our campaign to this end. If, moreover, we received cash contributions for this purpose, it would save the very heavy cost of overseas shipment and refugees themselves could be hired to weave the cloth. This would put many to work who have had no possibility for employment, particularly in Gaza. I hope we will have a good response to this appeal.

4. The shortage of Agency funds makes the adoption of new procedures necessary in other functions. While we are continuing our support of camp community activities during 1958, though at a considerably reduced scale, we may not have any money at all for this program in 1959. For this reason, therefore, and also because we believe that we can do more to develop a neighbourliness among refugees which might relieve the dullness of life in camps, we are instituting a Community Development Programme, which has three specific aims:

   a) To encourage voluntary participation in community activities by the refugees themselves.

   b) To transform as many worthwhile activities as possible into self-paying units or cooperatives, and

   c) To transfer wherever possible successful and worthwhile projects to appropriate Voluntary Agencies.

5. It is in regard to this third point that the Voluntary Agencies could for the most part open up a new field of cooperation with UNRWA. Certain community activities by their very nature, such as the teaching of sewing and of some of the men's crafts, can never be self-supporting. There are such centers already well established which, unless voluntary groups can take over their support and supervision, will have to be discontinued in 1959. I hope you will do all you can to encourage all Agencies to consider how best they can help in this particular field. Our staff, of course, will give all the assistance it can in this regard.

6. Several of the Voluntary Agencies have been augmenting UNRWA's case-work assistance by giving individual grants to refugees in dire need, or who could not be assisted in its medical programme. I would ask that you consider even greater efforts in this field, since the funds available for alleviating hardship cases in 1958 are less than those allocated in previous years.

7. Finally, I wish to mention the matter of relief for residents of the frontier villages. We have discussed this matter before. One of the most recent results of Voluntary Agencies' assistance to these people was the importation of 900 tons of flour and rice from U.S. surplus commodities. This gift helped those who, as you know, were in great need and it was as greatly appreciated. I hope the various Agencies will continue their efforts on behalf of these people.

8. Thus, as UNRWA's finances dwindle, the refugees, as never before, need assistance from other quarters and the Voluntary Agencies, most importantly, might accept even greater responsibilities."

In the light of this conversation and this correspondence, Mr. Willard Jones, judgment is of added significance: "We surely hope that our Budget for 1958 will be approved by the World Council of Churches and that it will be forthcomung through the various channels as in the past. You will note that Mr. Jamieson concludes his letter with the hope that we Voluntary Agencies may be able to assume "even greater responsibilities" in the future. To do so we will, of course, need increased funds, perhaps even beyond our askings for 1958. I hope you will be able to present our needs as forcefully as possible in Ghana and in other quarters."

Additional Note

With regard to Mr. Willard Jones' last sentence Dr. Nolde, Dr. Goodall and the Director prepared a statement and resolution which were submitted by the I.M.C. Assembly at Ghana with regard to the Second Beirut Conference report. The statement and resolution are as follows:

The Situation in the Middle East

The Assembly of the IMC receives with appreciation the Report of the Second Beirut Conference. It notes with satisfaction that church agencies in various countries have undertaken activities in pursuit of the objectives set forth in the Report. It commends the arrangements which enabled emergency action to be taken through the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees at the time of the Suez crisis and subsequently. The continuation of critical conditions in the Near and Middle East prompts the Assembly to call to the attention of its Member Councils the following CONSIDERATIONS:

1. With respect to the refugee problem, the basic programme must be maintained and every effort should be made to secure support for the supplementary programme as outlined in the Report. The response of governments to the financial requirements of UNRWA has been tragically inadequate, and Member Councils should seize every opportunity to impress upon governments their responsibility in this respect. Meanwhile Christians must anticipate the possibility of a greater demand upon their resources.

2. The real solution of the problem of the refugees depends, as it must do, upon a political settlement. While the problem in many respects appears intractable, Christians can make an important contribution by letting governments know their concern that an advance toward a solution is urgently needed, by helping to create a climate favourable to a settlement, and by supporting such plans as will most fully meet the interests of parties concerned.

3. Christians can make their most effective contribution in relation both to the solution of the problem of the refugees and to an advance towards political settlements by preserving their unity in Christ despite political and racial separations. This applies equally to Christians in the Near and Middle East and to Christians in other lands. Yet when all is said and done, the continuing effort to meet the critical needs in this area must be motivated by the spirit of reconciliation and sustained by the power of the redeeming love of God and Christ.

Report of the Department of Information

World Council of Churches' Executive Committee, London

February 1958

The work of the Department of Information has been proceeding normally since the last meeting of the Central Committee. Except for an expansion of mailing lists and projects in hand, which poses the problem of the adequacy of available staff and facilities, the only matter that calls for special consideration by the Executive is the proposal to appoint a member of staff for a period of twelve months to investigate the World Council's role in the field of radio and television.

At New Haven the Central Committee gave general approval to the making of the appointment, on the understanding that a suitable person could be secured, and subject to the usual procedures for seeking funds for special projects.

Since last June the staff in New York and Geneva have again investigated names brought before the Committee of the Department of Information, one of which will come to the staffing committee at the Executive's present meeting. The nominee has world-wide experience in the field. Correspondence with interested church leaders and with radio and television workers in the World Committee for Christian Broadcasting shows that he would be generally regarded as the right person.

If the staffing committee should recommend his nomination to the Executive, the Presbyterian Church USA has expressed its willingness to make his services available for a one-year period. This generous offer means that most of the money that would normally be required for the appointment will be indirectly available.

Dr. Barnes, who has followed up the work of Dr. Cavert in trying to secure this appointment, will report on the prospects of finding additional funds needed for office and travel expenses. In this connection it has been suggested that the new staff member might spend only six months in consultation and travel, probably mostly in Europe, and an additional three to five months on a part-time basis in the USA in compiling his report. The appointment's duties have been analysed and approved by the Central Committee. The staff considers that all these duties could be carried out on the revised basis indicated. Such an arrangement would have the additional advantage of reducing travel and administrative costs by an estimated one-third. The finance committee will be able to advise on the probable amount required for an average staff member under these circumstances.

It will be recalled that the terms of the appointment provide for an investigation in practice of the desirability and possibility of the World Council's developing more work in the field of radio and television. In carrying out the inquiry the staff member would probably need a period of consultation in Geneva, followed by a longer period of travel and conference in various countries. He would need to devise a questionnaire and correspond fully with responsible people in countries outside Europe.

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On the basis of the present report the following resolutions are submitted for the Executive's attention:

THAT

1) The offer of an American member church to make available a qualified member of staff to serve within the Department of Information of the World Council of Churches for twelve months in investigating the role of the World Council of Churches in radio and television be gratefully accepted

2) An invitation be extended by the officers as soon as the additional funds are available

3) The new staff member be asked to serve in Europe for six months, and (on a part-time basis) in the USA for a further three to five months, for the purpose of compiling his report

4) The report be requested for submission to the Committee of the Department of Information and the World Council of Churches' Central Committee in the summer of 1959.

John Garrett
Director

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Report of the New York Office to the Executive Committee

This report bears the date of December 31, 1957, the last day of my official service to the World Council of Churches. The main thing which is in my mind at this time is my gratitude for the privilege of having had a continuous relationship with the developing World Council of Churches during the twenty years since the plan for the Council was first projected in the summer of 1937. This gratitude has been increased as the result of the opportunity of serving as the executive secretary of the New York office and of the U.S.Conference for the World Council for the last four of these years.

The most important service of the U.S.Conference during the past year has been the holding of the North American Study Conference on "The Nature of the Unity We Seek" on the campus of Oberlin College, September 3-10. It took place after more than two years of careful preparation, including intensive studies carried on by sixteen regional groups in the U.S.A. and Canada. The outcome of the conference has been highly encouraging. Thirty-nine denominations of the U.S.A. and Canada sent delegates and eight other churches which are not members of the World Council were represented by unofficial observers. The observers included influential Roman Catholics, Southern Baptists, Missouri Synod Lutherans and members of the Church of God. Delegates, consultants and observers numbered a total of 394.

Oberlin was the first conference in the field of Faith and Order to be held by the American churches. It has given a great stimulus to future studies in the U.S.A. It appears probable that as a result of one of the recommendations of the Oberlin Conference, the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. will establish a permanent study commission to deal with Faith and Order themes. One of the chief functions proposed for it is to give guidance to local and state councils of churches, which for the first time are manifesting a clear interest in furthering thoughtful examination of theological issues, including the perplexing problems which today keep the churches separated. In addition to the official report of the Oberlin Conference, a study guide is now in press which utilizes the work at Oberlin as a basis for discussion in local churches in the U.S.A.

The annual meeting of the U.S.Conference for the World Council of Churches which is held each spring at Buck Hill Falls, Pa., is the occasion for keeping leaders in all of the American member churches, including those which are not represented in the Central Committee, in touch with the whole program of the World Council. The meeting this year brought together about 150 representatives of the churches for two days of information and discussion of the World Council's interests. In connection with it there was a consultation on evangelism which assembled most of the responsible denominational leaders in the field of evangelism in the U.S.A. for a meeting with Canon T.O. Wedel, as chairman, and Dr.D.T.Niles, as secretary of the World Council's Department of Evamgelism.

The budget of the U.S. Conference for the World Council was $ 68,000.00 in 1957. This amount was raised entirely from individual friends, quite apart from the $ 320,000.00 or more contributed by the American churches to the World Council. One of the main services

of the U.S.Conference is to further the kind of educational and promotional efforts which will ensure a growing understanding of the World Council and consequent financial support.

The meeting of the Central Committee at New Haven in the summer, together with its associated gatherings, gave the New York office an opportunity to be of more than usual service to members and to staff, and also to take advantage of their presence for helping the American churches in ecumenical education. Miss Browne arranged speaking engagements for no fewer than forty-five visitors, - which had the double value of assisting them in meeting costs of travel to New Haven and of giving American Christians a face-to-face contact with ecumenical leaders from abroad. In addition, there were seven "ecumenical institutes", each held by a group of cooperating theological schools in the U.S.A. and Canada for several days.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the U.S.Conference held on December 10, 1957, approval was given to an important statement concerning future relations between the U.S.Conference and the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., - subject to approval by the Executive Committee of the World Council. This document was prepared by a joint committee representing the U.S. Conference and the National Council. If and when ratified by both parties it will provide a clear definition of the increasingly close relationships which have been developing between them. The main point in the rapprochement is that the World Council will "normally look to the National Council to carry on in the U.S.A. interdenominational phases of the World Council's program in the latter's behalf and in accordance with its established policies". The U.S.Conference, however will continue "to be responsible for the cultivation and channelling of the financial support of the World Council by the American churches and for interpretation of the World Council to American churches and the American public." The full text of the agreement as drafted by the Joint Committee representing the two bodies is presented separately, and the attention of the World Council's Executive Committee is invited to it.

I lay down my responsibilities with the great satisfaction, both personal and official, of knowing that my successor is to be my esteemed colleague of many years, Dr.Roswell P.Barnes, whose invaluable aid to the World Council in many fields of its interests for many years is well known to all members of the Executive Committee

Samuel McCrea Cavert
Executive Secretary in the U.S.

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Exec. Cttee No.40
February 1958

Recommendations from the Joint Committee Appointed to Consider Future Relations of the National Council of Churches and the U.S.Conference for the World Council of Churches

The Joint Committee recommends:

A. That wherever existing or proposed organizational arrangements make it possible, the World Council normally look to the National Council to carry on in the U.S.A. all interdenominational phases of the World Council's program in the latter's behalf and in accordance with its established policies. In the case of each program which it is proposed that the National Council undertake in behalf of the World Council there shall be consultation and agreement with the Executive Committee of the U.S.Conference in advance. The U.S.Conference will continue to be responsible for the cultivation and channeling of the financial support of the World Council by the American churches and for the interpretation of the World Council to the American churches and the American public.

B. That the NCC and the WCC continue the present arrangements in which relationships between the two bodies have been the subject of formal agreements as follows:

(1) The NCC is recognized as an "associated council" of the WCC and names a consultant to its Central Committee.

(2) The Advisory Committee on Interchurch Aid and Service to Refugees in the U.S.Conference consists of the members of the Executive Committee of Church World Service.

(3) The NCC is responsible for that part of the Ecumenical Scholarship Exchange which has to do with scholarships in the U.S.A. for theological students from other countries and for American theological students going to other countries.

(4) Ecumenical Voluntary Service Projects (NCC) is responsible for proposing the work camp projects to be carried out under the auspices of the World Council in this country and for recruiting and screening American participants in the whole work camp program of the WCC.

(5) The United Christian Youth Movement and the NCC Committee on Youth Work serve the Youth Department of the WCC in furthering the interests of the latter in the youth organizations of the American churches.

C. That the following procedures be proposed for carrying forward studies in Faith and Order in the United States in response to the suggestions made by the Oberlin Conference.

(1) That an appropriate agency for serving the churches in the U.S.A. in their common concern for aspects of Faith and

Order be established by the National Council in consultation with the U.S. Conference for the World Council. The program of this agency is to be developed in close cooperation with and with approval by the World Council's Division of Studies, through its Department on Faith and Order or such other instrumentality as it may desire to use.

(2) That the necessary financial support for this agency be sought under some plan to be developed by the National Council and the U.S.Conference.

(3) That if and when this agency has been established it give careful consideration to the proposals of the Oberlin Conference for (a) a study of the "ecclesiological significance of local, state and national councils of churches," (b) a study of "order and organization"; and that in both these studies there be consultation with the Canadian Council of Churches in the interest of a common approach.

D. That the Executive Secretary for the U.S. Conference for the World Council serve, ex officio, as a consultant to the NCC's General Assembly, the General Board, the Committee on Program and Field Operations of the NCC, and as either a regular or special consultant to the units or staff of the NCC in which WCC relationships are involved and such service is requested, it being understood that these relationships will be made by agreement with the Assistant General Secretary for Program.

E. That the General Secretary of the NCC (or some other representative named by it) serve as consultant to the Assembly and the Central Committee of the WCC and as consultant to the Executive Committee of the U.S.Conference; and that the Assistant General Secretary for Program of the NCC serve as a general consultant to any divisions or departments of the WCC that request such a relationship, and also be the general coordinating agent for arranging representation of the NCC in such committees or conferences as the WCC may desire.

F. That Geneva staff officers of the WCC on field work in the U.S. work out of the New York office of the WCC on a schedule arranged by the New York office in collaboration with the Assistant General Secretary for Program and the interested units of the NCC.

G. That requests from WCC for NCC staff services be subject to decision by the General Secretary of the NCC and the Assistant General Secretary for Program, after consultation by them with the unit of the Council which is involved.

H. That attendance of members of the NCC staff in overseas conferences of WCC be cleared with the Assistant General Secretary for Program before final decisions are made.